

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

VOL. I.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1846.

No. 48.

The National Police Gazette

BY EUGEN B. CAMP AND GEORGE WILKES,

CIRCULATION, 28,000 COPIES.

Is published every Saturday morning, at the low rate of \$2 per annum, to mail subscribers, payable in advance.

SINGLE COPIES FIVE CENTS.

Agents supplied at the usual discount.

Advertisements—Ten cents per line for each insertion—payable in advance.

All letters, to insure prompt attention, must be post-paid, and addressed to CAMP & WILKES, Editors and publishers, 37 Centre street, New York.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1846, by EUGEN B. CAMP and GEORGE WILKES, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

LIVES OF THE FELONS.

No. 8.

CONTINUED.

HENRY THOMAS,

Alias Dean, alias James Mitchell,

THE BURGLAR AND MURDERER.

Resumption of the case—Investigation of the fight along the canal—Testimony of the steersman of the "Dillon"—Of the captain of the "West Wind"—The contents of the saddle-bags—Thomas' opinion as to ghosts—The Bourneville grocer—The burglar's chisel—The marks upon the window sill—The finding of the dark lantern and the grocer's papers—The marks of blood—Testimony of the prosecuting attorney—Thomas' review of Maxon's story—Close of the prosecution—The argument—The judge's charge—The Criminal Council.

We in our last week's number conducted the proceedings of the trial of Thomas to the point where the prosecuting attorney had traced the two burglars to the immediate vicinity of the scene of the murder on the night of its commission, and having thus cast the probability of the deed upon their hands, it next rested with them either to prove the actual perpetration by direct testimony, or to establish it by inference on the strength of circumstances. The first they were now unable to prove, in consequence of the absence of Maxon, and they were therefore obliged to depend entirely upon some admissions which the prisoner had made in his desire to save his innocent fellow prisoners;—upon the fact of his flight with Maxon, who stood confessed as one of the murderers, and upon the other little corroborating circumstances which we have particularized before.

To commence then with this second branch of the cause, the prosecuting attorney called JOHN KEARNEY, one of the hands of the canal boat "Moses Dillon," on board of which Thomas had applied for passage to Portsmouth on the evening of the 20th November. This witness testified to the prisoner's coming on board at Lunbeck's lock, three miles from Chillicothe, at five o'clock on the evening after the murder, and to his leaving for the "West Wind," on hearing that the "Dillon" would be detained for twenty-four hours in consequence of the former boat being then grounded on the bar some distance ahead.

CAPTAIN GREY, of the "West Wind," next testified to Thomas having come on board of his boat, from the "Dillon" at eight or nine o'clock; to his lending his assistance to get them off the bar, and to his accompaniment of them to Portsmouth.

Mrs. GREY, the captain's wife, had noticed Thomas when he came to apply for passage, and had told him that they were full of passengers and could take no more. "But some how or other," continued she, "he managed to get on board, and went into the state room I usually occupy. I found him there asleep, but told him he must leave. He seemed very uneasy and complained of being unwell; but on being aroused, reluctantly took up his saddle-bags, which appeared pretty heavy, and went on deck. We never carried passengers who were so uneasy as Mr. Thomas was."

DANIEL F. WHITMER, Esq., the Justice of the



GEORGE W. MATSELL, Esq., Chief of New York City Police.

Peace of Sandersburgh, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, who had arrested Thomas and the Albany thief "Ben," at Mr. Miller's tavern in the above town as before described, was then called and testified as follows:—

"I arrested the prisoner at the bar, and another person on the 31st January, 1845, at Sandersburgh, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on suspicion of burglary. On examining his person I found some money and some jewelry, and, examining his saddle-bags, I found in them a bloody shirt and collar, and a number of burglar's tools, consisting of a bowie knife, a pistol, a lot of skeleton keys and a chisel. I remarked at the time that the shirts appeared to be stained with blood, but Thomas hooted at the idea and said that they were only stained from the saddle-bags having got wet through. He said the saddle-bags and shirts were his own—but the other man claimed one of the shirts. The contents of the saddle-bags were here produced and identified by the witness, who, on having his attention directed particularly to the shirt and collar, remarked—"This shirt and collar are the same that I found in his possession, and I think they are stained with blood."

JAMES RYAN, the officer who had been despatched by the Governor of Ohio with a requisition for Thomas, then lying in Lancaster jail, deposed that on his arrival in the above city he went to the jail and had some conversation with Thomas in relation to the murder of Edwards. That shortly after entering his cell he had asked him to let him see his hand, and that on Thomas evincing some hesitation, he told him he was skilled in fortune-telling. Thomas then extended his hand, and on pretence of examining his palm, the witness discovered the red scar of a recent wound running round the thumb, which had been previously noticed by officer Hughes, and which had been so well described by Maxon. On the witness pointing satisfactorily to this mark, Thomas' lawyer, who was present, inquired what the indication meant, whereupon the witness replied that it was a mark made by Edwards, who had bitten it during the fatal scuffle. When the witness made this answer, Thomas started and asked him suddenly "how he knew that?" Whereupon the witness replied that "Edward's ghost had come back and told it to him. "Ah,"

said Thomas, "I do not believe in ghosts!" He expressed the utmost anxiety to learn how the witness had found this out, but the latter did not satisfy him. He finally concluded by saying that "he supposed he was the man called for in the advertisement."

It now became necessary to connect some of the articles found upon Thomas at the time of his arrest, with his exploits in Bourneville on the night of the murder, and for that purpose the prosecution called DANIEL MCNEIL, the Bourneville grocer, whose store Thomas and Maxon had opened in very spite on the night of the 19th, after their first disappointment at Smith's, over the way.

Mr. MCNEIL testified that he kept store within a hundred and fifty yards of where Edwards was murdered, and that on the same night when that horrible deed was done, his own shop and desk and drawer had been broken open, leaving the mark on each, of a chisel, which, on comparison, agreed exactly with the one found upon Thomas at the time of his arrest. He had also seen chisel marks on Edward's window, which seemed as if made by the same instrument.

JEPHTHA PERRIL of Bourneville, on seeing this chisel among the tools taken upon Thomas, thought it would fit the marks on the window and on the desk. On trying it he had found that the end of the chisel corresponded with the impression in the lid of the desk, and that the bent part of the chisel came upon the front piece of the desk, as though the blade had rested on it in prying open the desk. On reversing the chisel, he had also found that the other end of it fitted other impressions in the lid.

The most difficult portion of the task of the prosecution had now arrived, which was to show the prisoner's agency in conveying the papers taken from the store of Smith, and burying them with the dark lantern in the cornfield. They were foreclosed by rules of law from referring to the disclosures of Maxon, and the fact that the papers and lantern, when dug up by the officers, did not present upon themselves the impress of any particular hand, made the prospect of bringing them to bear upon the accused very faint. They, however, set out to show that the lantern was made by the order of Haskell, who appeared intimate with the burg-

lars at Portsmouth, and that inasmuch as he did not go with them to Bourneville, and that the lantern had been found buried near that place where both Maxon and Thomas had been seen, a fair conclusion might be enforced that the accused had put it there.

To commence the establishment of this proposition, MICHAEL BYERLY, a tin smith of Portsmouth was called and testified that the lantern produced in court had been made in his shop about a year previous to its sale, and that shortly before the murder it had been purchased by Mr. Haskell.

JAMES RYAN testified that he found this lantern with three packages of papers taken from Smith's desk, on the bank of a creek near the edge of the town. He had discovered the location of the lantern by piercing the bank with his sword case. The papers were here produced, whereupon the witness recognized them as the same that he had found, and remarked that "they were then stained with blood as they are now." Col. Anderson and himself had found them under the fence on Barger's farm, and when they got them they went to Bourneville and showed them to Douglass Smith.

The Hon. T. Ewing for the prosecution, here put the following question to the witness for the purpose of again feeling the defence in relation to the introduction of Maxon's testimony:—

"Did you derive the information by which you found the lantern and the papers, from LeRoy Maxon?"

The effort did not serve, but was instantly repelled by Mr. Hunter on the part of the defence, who objected on the ground that a sufficient connection had not been made out between Maxon and the accused to warrant such a question. The answers of the witnesses who had testified to seeing them together on the road were, he contended, of such an uncertain and equivocal character as not to warrant the supposition of a connection between them.

General Green replied that he did not intend to offer the declarations of Maxon as proof, but merely wished to show, that by his directions, the articles were obtained. The question as to whether a confederacy existed was for the Court to determine.

Mr. Stanberry replied to Gen. Green, and contended that the confederacy to murder Edwards must be perfectly made out, before such a question as had been put by the learned counsel for the prosecution could be admissible. He referred to the decision in the celebrated Crowninshield case, where a conspiracy was proved to murder Col. White, and also quoted from Burr's trial to prove that declarations made some time after the transaction could not be offered in evidence. The court at this stage of the proceedings took a recess in consequence of the temporary illness of Mr. Ewing, but upon the resumption of the case at two o'clock, Gen. Green stated that he would waive the question, as since the adjournment he had ascertained that the witness could not answer the question.

Col. JOHN R. ANDERSON being next called, also testified to the finding of the papers and the lantern in the manner just described by Mr. Ryan, but the prosecution did not think it prudent to interrogate him as to the source of his information. Perhaps however, like Mr. Ryan he could not answer the question.

The above comprises all the circumstantial testimony of the prosecution, but the strongest still remained, and that consisted in the prisoner's own admissions. For the purpose of establishing these against him, JOSEPH MILLER, Esq. one of the prosecuting counsel, had to perform the unpleasant task of mounting the stand at the call of his associates.

Mr. Miller was first examined by Mr. Stanberry as to whether he was Prosecuting Attorney of Ross County at the time of his conversation with the accused in relation to which he was just about to testify, and having answered in the affirmative, he allowed Mr. Miller to proceed. Mr. M. then gave the following statement:

DREADFUL AFFRAY.—On the 20th inst., a painful affray occurred in the bar-room in the Gas House, at Louisville, Ky., between a body of volunteers and a company of gamblers. Several persons of each party were dreadfully injured by knives and pistols. Gen. Wool, who was present, succeeded in quelling the riot after had lasted nearly half an hour.

ROBBERY—The Detroit Daily Advertiser of June 26th, says that—

"The two persons arrested at Kalamazoo for robbing Walter Hotel were examined yesterday before Justice Williams, without coming to a close. Their names are William McCosmet, alias Williams; and William, alias Jordan, alias A. Adams. A considerable quantity of money, some \$1,100, was found with them."

"The following description of the money has been handed to us for publication."

"The bank of Penn Township, \$300 loan A. 923, in the county of Philadelphia; payable on demand to H. Clay or bearer, Philadelphia, January 1st, 1945; James R. Smith, cashier, B. Delaware, president."

50 Jan. 1st, 1945, "A" No. 608

50 " " "A" " 600

50 " " "A" " 635

50 " " "A" " 662

50 " " "A" " 730

50 " " "A" " 544 Payable on demand to R. M. Huxton or bearer.

50 Jan. 1st, 1945, "A" No. 584

50 Sept. 5th, 1945, "A" " 268

100 Jan. 1st, 1945, "A" " 685 Payable on demand to R. Davis or bearer.

100 Jan. 1st, 1945, "A" No. 508

100 Sept. 1, 1945, "A" " 716

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 216 Pay D. B. Harmon.

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

100 June 1st, 1945, "A" " 259

CITY POLICE ITEMS.

COMPLAINT FOR KEEPING A GAMBLING HOUSE.—

On Friday, June 26th, a man named Monroe T. Robertson, residing at No. 70 Delancy street, came to the Hall of Justice and made a complaint before Justice Osborne, against two individuals by the names of Sheldon Burwell and Charles McCoy, charging them with keeping a gambling house, at No. 44 Bowery, (up stairs,) where divers persons resort for the purpose of gambling with cards, roulette, &c. The complainant makes oath that, at two different times, since the 24th of April last he has lost \$110 at a roulette table, while gambling with McCoy, at the above mentioned place. A warrant was accordingly issued for their arrest.

TWO MORE FUGES IN TROUBLE.—On Thursday afternoon two old clo' dealers, at No. 87 Orange street, by the names of David Pestki and Louis Stolorsky, were arrested and committed on a charge of receiving stolen goods, which were found in their possession, they having been purchased of two thieves by the names of John and Henry West, who are also locked up to answer for the larceny. The articles consisted of a coat, pantaloons and vest, which were stolen by the two Wests from the steamer Mohagan, lying at the Novelty Works, and upon Pestki and Stolorsky being interrogated in relation to their having the goods they strenuously denied the possession, but on search the missing property was found in the store. The two fuges were committed in default of \$300 bail, and the Wests locked up to answer to the charge.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.—A Pedlar named John Martin was arrested on Thursday evening, charged by Mrs. Ellen McCormick with perjury, in swearing falsely to an affidavit accusing the complainant of the theft of a piece of linen. Martin was locked up to answer to the charge.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT RAPE.—On Wednesday evening an individual by the name of Antoine Marie, was arrested in the 7th ward for attempting to violate the person of a little girl, only 12 years of age, by the name of Adeline Jubba. The frequency of these occurrences of late, seem to indicate a very depraved state of morals in our community, and can scarcely be accounted for. Scarcely a week passes during which we are not forced to record some instance of this abominable crime. In many instances, doubtless, the brutal scoundrels depend upon the tender years of their victim, supposing that the tale of her wrongs will appear to disconcerted, that a jury will scruple in the rendition of a condemnatory verdict. A few examples of strong retributive justice would perhaps tend, in a measure, to check their beastly propensities.

ANOTHER HOUSE SNEAK CAUGHT.—On Wednesday afternoon, a policeman of the 17th district, observing a well known Five Points thief, lately from Blackwell's Island, loitering about in some of the up town streets, took the liberty of watching the rascal, and soon observed him to emerge from the house of Mr. Brewster, No. 129 Second Avenue. The officer immediately gave chase, and after a close run of some ten blocks up 8th street, succeeded in arresting the fellow, who gave him the name as John Henry, but whose real appellation is Henry Welch. The scoundrel, on being overhauled, made fight, but the fortune of the day turning against him, he finally surrendered, and was taken to the Station House. On searching him 22 silver spoons and forks, valued at \$55, were found in his pantaloons pocket, which were identified by Mr. Brewster as his property. He was locked up in the cells of the Jefferson Market Police Court to await the action of the Grand Jury, and as the case now stands, he has a most righteous chance of a prolonged residence at Sing Sing.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE FUNKS.—The intelligence offices which are scattered about our city are becoming, in many instances, most unmitigated nuisances, and call for some energetic measures of reform. They are frequently mere assignation shops, and most scandalous scenes are daily enacted within them. The pimp and bawd regularly resort to these places for fresh victims, and too often the keepers themselves are little better than the meanest of all swindlers extant. The following case of summary justice—although, of course, it will not deter others from the same practices—will probably serve as a hint that we shall shortly proceed to serve up some of the most notorious of the Funks in a way, that we hope, will eventually teach these sinners better manners. Some weeks ago a young man from the country, by the name of Horace Reed, induced by the fame of a noted intelligence office in Canal street, near West Broadway, was enticed within the den for the purpose of procuring employment. The preliminary \$2 was soon extorted, and Mr. Reed commenced his pilgrimage after that will-o'-the-whisp, a situation guaranteed by the proprietor of the office, a man named R. Billings, alias Edward Smith. After several days spent in a fruitless search, being continually shifted from one portion of Gotham to the other, without ever once seeing the man who was in want of his immediate assistance; as a last resort he called on Mr. Billings, alias Smith, accompanied by a friend named Ann Hull, and demanded, peremptorily, either the promised situation or a restoration of the \$2. This request the Funk entirely declined: the money he would not disgorge—the situation might come, or it might not. Some words ensuing in consequence of this avowal, Billings attempted a summary ejection of his customers from his premises.

Reed he succeeded in putting outside, but Hull not starting so quickly as he desired, the situation broker commenced an assault, which resulted in the Funk's coming out second best, he having received a general thrashing at the hands of Mr. Hull, who, to finish the affair, proceeded to the Police Office, and entered a complaint for the assault, against Billings, and he was forthwith arrested, and locked up to answer to the charge.

DESPERATE HOUSE THIEF ARRESTED.—A German named Frederick Johnson, was taken in custody on Wednesday of last week, on a charge of having committed three grand larcenies in one day, upon the property of individuals in the lower part of the city. The rascal fought most energetically on attempting his arrest, and was only secured after much trouble. A portion of the stolen goods was found in his possession.

TWO MORE CANDIDATES FOR SINE SINE.—On the afternoon of Thursday week, two individuals by the names of Joseph Brownlee and John Taylor, were arrested on complaint of Mr. Henry Brownlee, of No. 144 Eighth avenue, who charged them with stealing \$500 in gold coin. The accused were taken before Justice Merritt, and committed for examination. Taylor, we learn, has been in the State Prison, and Brownlee is but a boy of 17 years of age, who has been probably induced by Taylor to aid in the larceny, he being a nephew of Mr. H. Brownlee. The young rogue has been buying extensively in the fancy line, the larceny having been perpetrated some three or four days ago. He had purchased a hand locomotive, a banjo, an accordion and a monkey, together with several other articles of similar usefulness, with the proceeds of his early depravity.

CASE OF CONSPIRACY—OVER \$30,000 IMPLICATED.—

On the last of May ult., an individual by the name of Horatio Walker, living in Manchester, Bennington co., Vt., appeared before Justice Osborne, and made complaint against four persons, residents of this city, and of the cities of Troy and Albany, by the names of Simon Wilcox, Andrew Ellison, Effingham H. Warner, and William O'Connor, charging them with having, in February, 1844, entered into a conspiracy to cheat and defraud the complainant out of certain property of which he was the owner, in the city of Troy, and the town of Salem, in this State, and in the county of Bennington, Vermont, amounting in value to over \$30,000, by contracting to buy the same, and paying a small portion in cash, to give as a consideration for the remainder, a quantity of unimproved lands in Western Virginia, at an average price of three dollars per acre. It seems, according to the affidavit, that in February, 1844, the complainant met Wilcox in Troy, who, learning that Mr. Walker had property which he would exchange for wild lands, gave him a letter of introduction to Ellison in Albany, for the purpose of effecting the exchange. Mr. Walker accordingly called on Ellison, who reported that both himself and Warner were agents for William O'Connor, of New York city, whom he stated to be extremely rich, and the owner of 600,000 acres of new lands in Lewis county, Western Virginia, which lands were paid for and free of all incumbrance whatever. In consequence of these representations, he sold to Ellison, as agent of O'Connor, three dwelling houses and lots in the city of Troy, valued at \$3800, for which he was to receive \$1500 in cash, and the remainder in Virginia lands. Subsequently, on an interview with Mr. O'Connor himself, he agreed to take the whole purchase money in the above lands, at \$3 per acre. Before going on to the tract to inspect his acres, Walker, through Mr. Warner, acting as agent for O'Connor, sold to the last mentioned individual, his property in Salem, New York, consisting of one hundred and sixty-two acres of improved land, three dwelling houses, a grain mill, and a woolen factory, valued at \$16,000, for a large quantity more of this Lewis county land, at three dollars per acre; and shortly thereafter, he sold to the same parties 2000 acres of partially improved land in Bennington county, Vermont, valued at \$15,000, taking the same pay as in the former transaction, with the exception of \$5000, which was agreed to be paid in cash. This last consideration has never been deposited. On search for the Western Virginia lands, Mr. Walker could find them nowhere; he therefore prayed the arrest of the parties, whom he alleged to have swindled him of this large amount, and accordingly, three of them, viz.: O'Connor, Wilcox, and Warner, have been taken into custody to answer the charge. A hearing will be had in the case on the 1st of July next.

There are some circumstances in this affair, probably, not yet made public, and there are also certain surmises that the yankee has been playing a game of grab with the Yorkers, and in his quest for wool has got shorn himself.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—A female, named Catharine Lowrie, was last week arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Osborne, charging her with keeping a very disorderly house, at No. 55 West Broadway, open at all hours of the night, and a resort for the very commonest kind of prostitutes, where robberies are frequently perpetrated.—Held to bail in the sum of \$500—in default of which she was committed to prison.

SODOMY AMONG THE ISRAELITES.—On Sunday evening, an officer of the 4th district arrested two individuals, one a negro, named William Cole, and the other a Jew, by the name of B. S. De Yong, who charge each other with attempting a heinous offense, and are punishable with death under the Mosaic dispensation. It seems that De Yong, who is a clerk to Levy & Davis, No. 314 Chatham street, accosted the negro while passing, and as Cole affirms, made some infamous proposals, which were acceded to by the latter. De Yong then proceeded to the negro's residence No. 17 Duane street, and entering the basement, exposed his person in an indecent manner, when, as Cole was about to lock the basement, De Yong pretended suddenly to wish to retire for a few moments, and having got into the street, returned with an officer, who took them both into custody, and escorted them to the Station House. The young Israelite, who is only 17 or 18 years old, affirms that he was only endeavoring to entrap the negro, whom he understood to be one of the beastly sodomites that infest our community, offering facilities for the commission of unnatural abominations. People acquainted with the Jewish character, will know how much reliance, however, can be placed in such statements. Both parties were taken to the toms, when, after some delay, De Yong was finally suffered to depart, and Cole detained for a further hearing.

ANOTHER ARREST FOR STEALING THE \$2000 FROM THE JEW CARDONA.—An individual named A. B. Lyons, was arrested on Friday, and held to answer, on a charge of being concerned in the larceny perpetrated upon the monies of Henry Cardona, a few days since. It is supposed that there are several others implicated in this transaction. There has been about \$900 of this money recovered, the most of which was found under the stoop of a store contiguous to the shop of Mr. Cardona. The last individual arrested, young Lyons, we learn, made certain disclosures which led to the recovery of the last sum.

Police Stations.—The following are the stations, or posts, where a policeman can be found at any hour of the day, arranged by the Chief of Police, in the different wards:—

1st Ward.—Two policemen on the Battery; one in front of the Exchange, Wall street; one at the South Ferry; do corner of Broadway and Liberty street; do Maiden lane and South street; do corner of Catharine Washington streets; and one on the corner of West street and Battery place.

2d Ward.—Corner of Ann street and Broadway; junction of Maiden lane and Liberty street, and South Ferry.

3d Ward.—Barclay street Ferry, Courtland street Ferry, corner of Chambers street and Broadway, and Courtland street and Broadway.

4th Ward.—Catharine Ferry, Foot slip Ferry, corner of Water and Roosevelt, Cherry and Pearl, and Catharine and Duane.

5th Ward.—Duane and Broadway, Canal and Broadway, St. John's Park, Rende and Broadway, and West streets.

6th Ward.—In the Park, near the fountain; Broadway and Pearl street, Canal and Broadway, Bowery, Pearl and Catharine, and the Five Points.

7th Ward.—Catharine street and East Broadway, Division and Jefferson streets, at the junction of Division and Grand streets, Clinton and Front streets, and on the Hook, Walnut street.

8th Ward.—Canal and Broadway, Grand and Lawrence, Spring and Hudson, and King and Varick.

9th Ward.—West and Barrow streets, Catharine and Blooming streets, 8th avenue and Jane street.

10th Ward.—Grand street Ferry, corner of Bayard and Bowery, Division and Bowery.

11th Ward.—Avenue C and 10th street, Lewis and 6th streets, Pitt and Stanton streets, and Lewis and Stanton streets.

12th Ward.—Corner of 4th street and 8th avenue, 8th street and 3d avenue, and corner of Manhattan and Kingsbridge roads.

13th Ward.—Corner of Clinton and Division streets, Lewis and Livingston streets, Grand street Ferry.

14th Ward.—Corner of Walker and Mathew street, Bowery and Broome street, Mulberry street, and Broadway and Howard street.

15th Ward.—8th avenue and Minnie street, Washington square, Bowery and Houston street, 12th street and 5th avenue.

16th Ward.—10th avenue and 28th street, 7th avenue and 30th street, 8th avenue and 32nd street.

17th Ward.—Junction of Houston and Avenue A, 9th avenue and 11th street, Avenue A and 7th street.

18th Ward.—Union Park, 29th street and 4th avenue, 1st avenue and 16th street.

ANOTHER ASSAULT ATTEMPT.—On Sunday last, a Spaniard, by the name of Antoine Lears, was brought up for examination, on complaint of a gentleman had only 15 years old, named John Martin, who accused Antoine of attempting an assault upon his person, in the early part of May last. It seems that young Martin lives with his mother, Mrs. Catherine slip, and that in the early part of May, Antoine came to lodge at the house, hiring a room, for which he paid \$1 per week. After considerable persuasion on the part of Mrs. Martin, who, as we have seen, wished John to occupy the same bed, with Antoine, the lad was finally induced to sleep with him, and on the first night, he was awakened by Antoine, the Spaniard's arm around him, who had turned the boy with his face to the bed, and was lying upon him, endeavoring to force him to have sexual intercourse. Antoine and pained by this beastly conduct, young Martin was about crying out for assistance, when the Spaniard, who was about to occupy the same bed, with Antoine, the lad was finally induced to sleep with him, and on the first night, he was awakened by Antoine, the Spaniard's arm around him, who had turned the boy with his face to the bed, and was lying upon him, endeavoring to force him to have sexual intercourse. Antoine and pained by this beastly conduct, young Martin was about crying out for assistance, when the Spaniard, who was about to occupy the same bed, with Antoine, the lad was finally induced to sleep with him, and on the first night, he was awakened by Antoine, the Spaniard's arm around him, who had turned the boy with his face to the bed, and was lying upon him, endeavoring to force him to have sexual intercourse.

Verily this community seems to be approaching its wickedness, the ancient cities of the East, and the abominations of Babylon and Nineveh, are becoming engrained upon our social system!

CHARGE OF PERJURY.—Doctor Joseph Haines, of 27 Duane street, made a complaint on Tuesday, before Justice Drinker, charging the Jew Henry Cardona, who lost \$2000 a few days since, through a young man in his employ, with perjury, in swearing falsely to a statement that Lyons, who was arrested for the offense, was induced by the acts and words of the complainant, to discover where the money was concealed. This affidavit Dr. H. charges to be false, and a warrant was accordingly granted for the arrest of Cardona.

BOLD BURGLARY.—On Friday night some daring rascals entered the leather store of Mr. Thomas, No. 3 Jacob street, by climbing a ladder in the rear, and passing over the roofs of several stores, they succeeded in breaking open the scuttles of Mr. Thomas' premises, and descending to the lower floor, looted upon a desk, from which they took some \$20 in counterfeit notes and bills on broken banks, having untouched a quantity of pennies that were loose in the desk. They then attempted to blow open the safe with gunpowder, and had loaded the lock and fixed a train, when from some cause, the villains thought proper to decamp without accomplishing their object. Had they succeeded in opening the safe, an exceedingly small booty would have rewarded their efforts—it contained only 9c.

ATTEMPT TO FIRE A CHURCH.—The church of St. Luke's in Clinton Avenue was discovered to be on fire on Saturday morning about 4 o'clock, when fortunately the sexton entered the vestry. He found the chairs, desks, books, &c., piled up in the centre of the vestry, and all on fire. The flames were extinguished before the main building was injured, but the furniture was nearly all rendered useless. The incendiaries took a lamp from one of the posts in the street into the church, and there left it.

National Police Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1846.

THE CHIEF OF POLICE.—By the politeness of the editors of the *Sunday Atlas* we, this week, furnish our readers with an excellent likeness of George W. Mitchell, Esq., the Chief of the Police of this city; and in connection with the presentation of the outward semblance of this excellent officer, we take pleasure in recording our testimony of his peculiar fitness and capacity for his high station, as well as of the excellence and efficiency of the department which he directs. We believe that the city of New York, under its present police organization, is beyond all comparison, the most quiet, orderly, and best-regulated city in the world; and the perfect absence of its immense and untrammelled population from riots, the general protection of property, and the universal personal safety of the citizen at all hours, and in the most remote and obscure quarters of the town, while they prove this for New York, will also enable it to compare favorably with any city of half its size upon the continent.

There are but two causes to which this happy state of things can be attributed, and they run separately, either in favor of the moral disposition of the population, or the efficient preventive surveillance of the police. As the testimony in favor of the improvement and reformation of metropolitan society, is, however, rather vague and uncertain, we shall prefer to accord the credit to where we sincerely believe it is the most deserved, by assigning it to the chief of Police, and to the excellent system of which he is the supreme and efficient director.

There are however some new and reforming measures which we should like to see him put in force, but time will enable him the more conclusively to prove his worth, and we do not care to restrict a just compliment with a proposition, which would seem to imply a question or a cavil.

IMPRISONMENT OF WITNESSES.—The barbarous wrong of imprisoning witnesses, to secure their appearance to testify at trial, has at length engaged the attention of the State Convention, and the Chairman of the Committee on the "Rights of Persons," has addressed a communication to the present keeper of the City Prison, inquiring the number of parties so held during the past three years, with the times of their detention, and cause and mode of their discharge—which report is to be used to assist the committee in coming to a correct conclusion on the subject.

The practice of incarcerating witnesses who are too poor to give bail for their appearance at trial, is one of the most unrighteous and inhuman practices ever levelled against helpless poverty in a civilized country. It is in derogation of every principle of religion, humanity or justice. No axiom is more friendly settled, as well by the doctrines of the scriptures, as by those of natural justice, that it is better that ninety-nine guilty persons should escape, than one innocent man should suffer, and apply this just principle to the law authorizing the imprisonment of innocent witnesses, and you destroy its fabric at once. In a just and equal government, a wrong done to the meanest citizen, is an injury to the whole people, and the imprisonment of an innocent man on any pretext whatever, is a monstrous wrong.

It is true the advocates of expediency and policy may say that it is the duty of every citizen to contribute to the punishment of a criminal against the whole community, even at the cost of a personal discomfort; but the answer is, that every citizen who is guiltless of a crime, is entitled to his liberty until he wilfully disobeys the law. His poverty and consequent inability to put in a pledge of his good intentions are not crimes, and should not deprive him of his natural rights. God knows that Poverty subjects its weary victims to miseries enough in this selfish and supercilious world, without stripping them of the last consoling attribute of manhood—*Liberty*!

The author of the "Mysteries of the Tomb," a work published in the spring of 1844 in treating at length upon this subject, uses the following remarks:—

"Above all, how can this heathenish—this outrageous rule be applied with any show of justice to a foreigner. He owes no special duty to this country or its laws, and is consequently not bound to make any special sacrifices, in offset to visionary benefits of citizenship. He may be a generous, simple-hearted sailor, who from the misfortune of being the chance witness of an affray, is liable to be cast into a loathsome prison, to herd with felons, and to feed upon revolting prison fare. Confounded with the thieves aroused him by the casual visitor every time he emerges from his cell to catch a breath of air less noxious than the atmosphere of his dungeon, and to cap all, kept in this ignominious restraint, perhaps for months on the chance of convicting a criminal, out on bail, whose final punishment, upon conviction, may be but a tithe

of the term which the unfortunate witness of his crime has already undergone. No man is bound to obey such a barbarous regulation. Rebellion is the last right of the oppressed, and the victim of such a tyrannous and savage rule would be justified in blowing out the brains of any one who offered to oppose his determination to regain his natural liberty."

There are remedies, and wholesome ones, for this state of things, and one of these has been suggested to the Conventional Committee by Mr. Fallon, in connection with his report. His proposition is that the testimony of witnesses who are too poor to be able to give bail to appear and testify, should be taken "*de bene esse*," as in the case of non-resident witnesses, and that the testimony so taken, should be made admissible on trial, in case the witness should not be found at the time to give evidence in person.

The above is a wholesome and a sound suggestion, and while it meets with all the requirements of the law, it will not do violence to any of the natural rights of those for whom the law is made.

ADDENDA.—The proceedings in the Committee on the "Rights of Persons," on Tuesday last, afford a comment on the propositions above mentioned by the following provision, which we extract from their proposed "Bill of Rights."

SEC. 12. Witnesses in criminal cases not to be imprisoned for want of bail to secure their attendance, unless on the special order of the magistrate or court having jurisdiction. Laws may be passed to secure the temporary detention of witnesses and to take their evidence *de bene esse*; which shall have the same effect as if testimony had been taken orally.

ESTATE OF JACK REED.—We noticed in our paper of the 18th June, the death in London of Jack Reed, alias John Comstock Clinton, and of his making his sister his heir at law of the immense property which he owned in this country, and which he had achieved by numerous robberies and forgeries, in connection with Bob Sutton, Charley Webb, and others.

This property it appears was prudently invested by the deceased robber in lands in Indiana, which are now said to be of the value of some \$60,000, and in stocks of the institutions of this State to a large amount. To overlook the interests thus involved, it has been the habit of Reed, ever since his flight in 1841, to visit this country in intervals, notwithstanding the warrants and requisitions which existed against him here on his various offences. He conducted all his business arising out of these extensive interests with perfect facility by the aid of a confidential down town lawyer, and would go home with his dividends in his hat, perfectly contented. Now, however, that he is dead, his estate appears to give the lawyers more trouble than it ever did during his lifetime, and it is thought by some that his heirs at law will experience more difficulty in obtaining the property for which he came, than the testator had supposed. He however had taken all the precautions which could have offered themselves to a prudent mind, and for the purpose of furnishing a careful guardian to her interests he engaged a certain burglar of large fortune, (who had also made himself rich in this country, some fourteen years ago,) to follow her on, and to secretly watch over her interests. The information of this man's mission and arrival has, it appears, become known, and a great effort is making in certain irregular quarters to accomplish his arrest; and it is thought that if his capture is effected, the interests of the testator will run a great chance of going to the wall.

It is a little singular that the heiress has not considered it prudent to select the lawyers who had been the regular agents of her brother, but has gone to the opposite extreme of looking for counsel to one who was his most active prosecutor for the celebrated forgery on Jacob Little, of Wall street.

There are very many strange, inexplicable, and mysterious movements connected with this business, and as the amount played for is very large, it will doubtless prove of sufficient interest for a future and more searching analysis. But in the mean time we would like to know what has become of the secret burglar agent, and who is to get the property if the heiress at law does not get it.

CASHIER OF THE NANTUCKET BANK.—Mr. Barker Burnell, the recent cashier of the Nantucket Bank, also is alleged to be a defaulter to a large amount, was recently placed in a position by the stockholders of the bank, to account for the absence of the money or deliver its proceeds up under the insolvent law of that State, but the master in chancery took no other evidence except an affidavit for the seizure of his effects, and the proceedings were therefore quashed to begin *de novo*. Burnell is sufficiently able, it appears, to engage three of the most distinguished, and consequently the most highly paid counsels in the State. We advise him if he fails to keep out of bankruptcy by technical quibbles, to follow Reuben Rowley's system of tactics and play insane.

CONDITIONAL PARDONS.—We observe among the other proceedings of the Constitutional Convention that the same unfortunate committee which have been recently so signally rebuked for their narrow nativism in relation to the eligibility of a citizen for Governor, have taken a chance for an equally signal defeat, by reporting in favor of conferring upon the Executive alone, the monarchial prerogative of pardoning, with all its attributes, conditional and otherwise.

If this should pass, we might reasonably expect soon to behold the introduction of some strange systems of penance, and the spectacle of a discharged convict flagellating himself every morning at sunrise to the tune of Hail Columbia, on the Battery, or of another putting himself to his purgation by repeating the Lord's Prayer for a certain number of hours daily on the steps of the Tomb, would not be more unlikely, under a whimsical chief magistrate, than to see a doreliet released on a condition to transfer his infamy and his depredations to the unfortunate people of some other state or clime. In brief, the whole prerogative when in the hands of the executive is placed on a wrong basis. In this country, according to our institutions, all offences are committed against The People, and The People alone through their representatives have a right to forgive these injuries against themselves. In private life it would be considered perfectly absurd for Richard Stiles to apply to Jacob Stokes for forgiveness for having done wrong to John Jones, and it is no less so in a political sense to confer upon a mere executive officer the power of pardoning offences committed against the sovereigns whom he serves instead of represents. But apart from its direct antagonism with our republican system, the pardoning power in the hands of a Governor alone is too liable to a mischievous perversion. A single man may be cajoled, deceived or corrupted, as is evidenced by the fact that scarcely any but the worst offenders receive pardons. This arises from causes which we have frequently explained, and so long as the power is lodged in the hands of a single man—let him be ever so watchful or ever so honest—the result will always be very much the same.

This is instanced by a recent case in Massachusetts, where the pardoning power is lodged in the hands of the Governor and Council. The Governor, operated upon by gross misrepresentations of some police officers and politicians whom the prisoner's friends had bought up for the service, as is usual in such cases, had agreed to grant a pardon to a most notorious burglar named Bill Devoe. The Council however, previous to sanctioning his release, instituted an investigation, in the course of which they discovered that the skeleton keys which had been used in the commission of a very recent burglary had been made in prison by the above named man. This information caused them to refuse to ratify the pardon. We could cite numerous instances to sustain our opposition to the lodgment of this vast prerogative in the hands of a single individual; but one is enough to evidence the mischief of the principle.

But the darkest feature of the whole prerogative is its conditional attribute, for after it has restored a man his liberty and put him on a footing with his fellows, it makes a mere subsequent omission to obey the invidious will of the potentate who released him, as heinous (so far as the results are concerned) as any statutory felony—for both pluck him from his freedom and cast him in a felon's habitation. Under such circumstances as these, cases would doubtless frequently occur where a pardoned convict who had delayed too late to keep his promise, would rather take the chances of a fresh penalty for the harvest of a new offence than to go barrenly into the hands of the officers who were watching for him at every outlet (as in the case of Potter) to consign him again on the heavy balance of his remitted term. In the latter case he would go penniless and bare to his confinement, but in the first he might lay by a golden solace for the future.

In short, the principle is mischievous in every phase, to say nothing of the wickedness and immorality of making the basis of a man's release a condition which proclaims him too dangerous to be at large among ourselves. It is saying in effect, "I'll release you, though I know you are a most irreclaimable and determined rogue; but you must hereafter go away and let us alone, and if you must steal, why you can steal from somebody else."

We trust that the Convention will not pass lightly over this subject. If they will give it a serious consideration we shall have a proper result.

TRIAL OF FREEMAN THE NEGRO.—The trial of this brutal wretch, who murdered several of the Van Ness Family, at Owasco Lake, near Auburn in this State, on the 20th of March last, for alleged revenge against Mr. Van Ness, with whom he had formerly lived, is now progressing at Auburn. The ridiculous plea of insanity was presented by his counsel, and a preliminary investigation held before triers to test its integrity.

MORE POLICY INFAMIES.

The heavy policy dealers of the city, encouraged by the protection afforded to their illegal practices, by the city authorities, and by the rapid extension of the infatuation for the game among the poorer classes of the city, have recently adopted measures for the further extortions from their misguided customers, which are common with all monopolizers of an illegitimate market.

The aristocrats of the business, whose heavy depots are located under the guise of Exchange Offices, in Broadway and Chatham street, have recently held a private convention, the results of which have been a unanimous resolution to increase the rates of purchase to the buyer, at an average of forty to forty-five per cent—the increase on one species of tickets alone, called "gigs," amounting to an increase of 100 per cent.

This decision they have fulminated through the lanes, blind alleys, "cross cribs" of the city, and the subterranean pandemoniums of the Five Points and Little Water street, in the shape of a printed receipt or proclamation, of which we have a copy at our office, and of which we herewith furnish a transcript.

NEW YORK RATES.

Gigs in all Lotteries, 1 per cent or \$1.00 per \$100.00.
Saddles in extra Lotteries, such as
12.00—15.75—15.75—14.75—16.75 3d. for 5c.
In all others, 3d. for 5c.
Day Numbers in Lotteries above named, 10c. for 5c.
In all others, 5c. for 5c.
Station Numbers in all Lotteries, . . . 10d for 5c.
Horses, 2d. for \$10.
and nothing allowed for three numbers.

The above edict (explicable only by the initiated) bears no signature, or departmental seal, but is issued mysteriously from behind the back counter of the oldest and heaviest dealer in Chatham street, and is sustained and authorized by the richest and most important "backer" in Broadway.

Our want of room this week prevents us from doing full justice to the subject. We shall endeavor to resume it more fully and satisfactorily after the Fourth of July.

AL. BURTIS.—The rogue named Wilkinson on the third page of our paper, as connected with the robbery of Wale's Hotel at Kalamazoo Michigan, is the infamous hotel thief, Alburia. Himself and associate were held to bail in the sum of \$1,500 each, in default of which they were committed. Upwards of \$1000 in bank bills, (as described,) were found in their possession, which no doubt will be used to aid in the purchase of straw bail, if the authorities at Kalamazoo are corrupt enough to be tempted.—We call upon the Detroit Daily Advertiser to watch the outside operations of these rogues, and prevent the delivery of the money until time sufficient has elapsed to trace its honest ownership.

THE RIGHTS OF THE PRISONER.—We notice among the other proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, that Charles O'Connor, Esq. of this city, has proposed to revise that portion of the law which gives the counsel for the prosecution in criminal courts the privilege of last addressing the jury, and to confer it upon the counsel for the defence. This is a humane and wise reform, and one which the magnanimity of The People can well afford to extend to those who offend against them. The tyranny of "the last word" from an ingenious and malignant prosecuting officer, has cost many an innocent man his liberty.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY FOUND.—Recorder Vaux of Philadelphia, with the aid of his officers, obtained last week a quantity of counterfeit notes of the Stonington Bank, that had been hid in an obscure house in Francisville, near Philadelphia. The recovery of the money is all well enough, but the arrest of some of the gang implicated, would have evinced far more judgment and energy on the part of the officers. We trust that the counterfeiters were not "let up" to secure "the boodle."

TREASURE TROVE.—A correspondent of the New Haven Herald says, that an earthen pot or box containing \$11,000 in specie, has been found in the vicinity of Portland, and the sum is supposed to have been buried there by the parties who robbed the Cumberland Bank some years ago. Perhaps it is Dick Collard's share of the barge robbery, buried by his Boston friend.

THE INSPECTION LAWS.—It is time that the laws governing the Inspection of Provisions, &c., were either abolished or promptly complied with. As the duties of inspection are now performed, the whole matter is a farce, by which the community are swindled under cover of the law.

ALLEGED OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT.—The Board of Assistant Aldermen have raised a committee to investigate the alleged improper disposition of Corporation property by Captain Samuel Wandell, superintendent of pavements. What's the matter now?

THE COURT OF ERRORS OF THIS STATE have adjourned their session in this city, and will meet again at Buffalo on the 8th of August.

PENNSYLVANIA ATTORNEY GENERAL.—John K. Kane, Esq., having been elevated to the place of District Judge of the United States—John M. Read, Esq., has been appointed to fill his place as Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania. This is a good selection, worthy of the judgment of Governor Shunk.

SENTENCED.—Wyatt, who was found guilty at Auburn last week, has been sentenced to be hung on Thursday, August 20th.

DOGS KILLED.—The dog killers have reported the sudden deaths of 378 dogs since the 15th of June, ending last Saturday. We believe no case of Hydrophobia has occurred in our city this year—but still a preventive is the only safety for this incurable disease.

HAUNT OF COUNTERFEITERS.—About four miles from Milford, Pike county, Pennsylvania, near a stopping place called "The Log Tavern," is a notorious haunt for counterfeiters. The attention of the sheriff of that county is called to this spot.

PRISON LABOR.—The mechanics of Pittsburg, Pa., are holding meetings nightly for the purpose of denouncing the present system of mechanical labor in which the convicts of the penitentiaries and prisons of that State are engaged. Let them and all others aggrieved, advocate the transportation of rogues out of the country, and thus rid the community of their presence and save a large portion of the expense of our present ineffective prison system.

POLICE JUSTICE DRINKER.—The New-York Sun, in commenting on the long protracted trial of this individual, uses the following proper language and conclusion:

"The trial of this celebrated functionary will come on again to-morrow, when argument will be heard. The charges against him, on which testimony has been heard, are:—

1. Wilful dereliction and arbitrary, corrupt and illegal conduct.
2. Partiality, oppression, injustice and conduct unbefitting a magistrate.
3. That he has abused, exceeded, or corruptly and illegally exercised his powers.
4. Unfitness and want of capacity.

Although the law, justice and public opinion hold every man innocent until he is found guilty; yet it is somewhat singular that a person accused of these very grave offenses should be permitted to occupy a place on the Bench during the progress of his trial. It is a dangerous example, calculated to bring our Courts of Justice into contempt. The attention of the City Convention which assembles on Monday next, will no doubt be directed to this feature of our city government."

NEW AGENTS.—Palmer & White, corner of Rail Road and Warren streets, Syracuse, and Wm. A. Mundell, 3 Marvin Row, Saratoga, are agents for the sale of our paper and other publications.

TO AGENTS.—We respectfully call upon our agents throughout the country to advertise the "National Police Gazette" in their weekly list of papers. Those who thus oblige us will not only benefit themselves, but receive additional favors from our office, whenever desired.

THE INCEST CASE.—A third edition of this extraordinary and appalling romance of real life, will be ready for delivery on Monday next. It will be neatly bound in ornamental covers, and accompanied by a spirited engraving.

"THE OREGONIAN."—This is the title of a small History of Oregon, with the laws of its territorial Legislature, which at the present time recommends itself to every enquiring mind. It is edited by Charles Saxton, Esq., recently from Oregon City, and late the Secretary of the Territory.

FIREWORKS.—The most complete assortment of fireworks which we have yet seen offered by any pyrotechnic dealer for the festivities of the "Fourth," are to be found at the store of Charles W. Vultee, on the corner of Chatham and Orange-sts. From a six pound rocket, down to a simple Chinese fire cracker, the New-York Ghebers or fire-worshippers can make a better selection for their votive offerings to the annual jubilee, than from any other store.

ABDUCTING A YOUNG GIRL.—A nice young man, who rejoices in the appellation of Thurston D. Rider, was arrested, a day or two since, on a charge of abducting from Newark, N. J., a young girl, named Jane Brewly. It appears that Rider brought the girl to this city, and placed her in a house of doubtful reputation in Washington street, from whence she found her way to the Five Points. The mother, meanwhile, advertised her erring daughter, but no tidings could be had of her until she was discovered on the Points. She was sent back, and Rider committed to answer.

A COWARDLY SCOUNDREL.—Some sneaking rogue, on Sunday evening, about 10 o'clock, entered the jewelry store of Mr. Rosenbough, 420 Grand street, while no one was within but Mrs. R. and threatening to instantly take the life of Mrs. R. if she made the least alarm, was proceeding to rifle the premises, when the lady, not deterred by the threats of the miscreant, cried out, and the dastardly villain bolted out of a rear window. He is represented as a young man, tall and well dressed, with a white vest, and a black suit.

MORE BRASILIATT!—CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.—On or about the 17th ult. an individual by the name of Theron Wilber, a hitherto esteemed respectable merchant of this city, doing business at 124 Warren-st., came before Justice Drinker at the Hall of Justice, and, to substantiate the charge of conspiracy to rob, which Wilber sought to fix on two persons by the names of Gilbert Farry and John Leary, made the following revolting and disgusting disclosures, the sickening detail of which we would gladly have forbore, but that our duty to the public, in the course we have undertaken, compels us to the recital.

It seems, according to the affidavit, that Wilber first met Farry, in the neighborhood of the Chief's office, in the park, on the occasion of some arrest, and the consequent gathering of a crowd of killers. The date of this meeting might be about the 1st of June. Some slight familiarity here ensued between the parties, Farry being but a large boy, and making the first advances. For several days thereafter, Wilber swears that he saw Farry lounging about his store, and on the pier in the immediate vicinity, until finally Wilber accosted him, and some further conversation ensued, the purport of which is not given. But a few days thereafter, the parties are again found together in the Park, at the hour of 10 P. M., and as the complainant relates the story—there comes in a scene which is entirely unfit for publication.) The parties then repaired to the Battery, when the same abominations were repeated, and they then separated, with an appointment for a future meeting. This took place at the Park, in the evening, and as a place of greater security for these execrable practices, the infatuated Wilber, (who alleges that owing to a disease and derangement of the digestive organs, he is at times, subject to extreme nervous excitement) accompanied Farry to Brooklyn, and there, while engaged in the same wicked orgies, in an open lot, the twain were surprised by this John Leary, who announced himself as an officer, and stated that he had been watching their motions for some time. Mr. Wilber, who appeared much moved with the fear of exposure, offered Leary his gold watch valued at \$60 to hush the matter up, which was finally agreed upon, in consideration that Wilber should pay \$30 additional on the following morning. Both Leary and Farry called the next day and received the \$30. In a day or two the leeches called again, demanding more money, and Mr. Wilber, considering, probably, that there would be no end to their rascally rapacity, preferred the complaint of a conspiracy to rob. A warrant was accordingly granted and one of the parties arrested.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—Some time in December last, a young man by the name of Alfred Scarr, a book-keeper in the employ of Messrs. Patten & Kidder, of Wilmington, N. C., embezzled the funds of his employers to the amount of \$1000, and fled with the proceeds of his villainy to Europe yesterday. Mr. Gilbert Patten, son of one of the members of the firm, discovered Scarr in this city, and having made oath to the embezzlement, a warrant was put into the hands of an officer, who soon arrested the offender, and he was locked up in the Tombs to await a requisition from the Governor of North Carolina. Scarr has been in this city about two weeks.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE.—An Irishman, named Edward Kennedy, was arrested in Philadelphia, on Sunday, on complaint of Mrs. Mary Holland, of No. 102 Washington street, of this city, with whom he had been boarding, and from whom, on Friday week, he stole 8 sovereigns, and immediately decamped. He was found at a place known as the Star Tavern, No. 20 Broad street, and was committed to await the requisition of Governor Wright.

POCKET PICKED.—A French gentleman, now stopping at the Astor House, had his pocket picked while in the cars on his way to this city from the South, of \$500. Supposed to have been perpetrated by a tall pickpocket who arrived in the same train, and who came on from New Orleans with two others of the same kidney. He is about thirty five years of age, red face, 5 feet 10 inches high, and wore blue glasses in order to disguise himself.

IMPULSIVE.—On Friday evening, at nearly midnight, an individual by the name of Benjamin Harper, was arrested, charged by Mr. Timothy Laight with breaking into a bedroom, and taking a lady with him. We do not know the circumstances of this breach of decorum further than that a Miss Margaret Carman was also taken into custody at the same time, and appeared to be implicated in the affair.

ARREST FOR FALSE PRETENSE.—A man by the name of Samuel Gillen, was arrested on Monday morning for obtaining a pawn ticket of Elias Isaacs by false representations.

RESCUED FROM INFAMY.—A sweet young girl, of French descent, only 16 years of age, named Jane Price, was taken on Monday from a notorious house of prostitution in the 4th District, and restored to her mother. The ill-advised girl need not despair of yet earning a respectable name, although a seemingly immense gulf is placed between her and virtue.

ANOTHER.—A female by the name of Maria Brady, was taken from a house of ill-fame in the 6th District, on Monday evening, and placed in charge of her mother. Girls do you realize that the average of a life of prostitution is not five short years!

MYSTERIOUS.—ACCIDENT OR MURDER.—The body of a young female, apparently no more than 18 years of age, was found in the Mississippi a little above our office on Wednesday last. She was found entirely divested of every article of clothing, and the only marks of violence found upon the body, indicate, that she has been the victim of an assassin of polluted passion. We understand that she was buried on the bank of the river, without a coroner's inquest. The coroner should see to this matter, as it is a flagrant violation of the law.—*Point Coupee (La.) Tribune.*

From the Cincinnati Commercial, of June 18.
MAIL PARTLY RECOVERED!
Some Details of the Great Mail Robbery
—Boldness of the Robbers—Success and Impudence.

A part of the Great Southern Mail stolen on Sunday morning, the 7th inst., from the mail boat in this city, between 2 and 4 o'clock in the morning, was recovered and put into our post office yesterday morning. It came from Wheeling. We learned the following particulars at the post office yesterday, showing that the villains engaged in this robbery are unparalleled for boldness, impudence and good luck. It is now known, pretty certainly, that the Great Southern Mail was taken from the mail boat while lying at our wharf, and put on board the Wisconsin—the Sunday mail packet for Pittsburgh. She left here about 10 o'clock, A. M., that day, during which time this stolen mail was on board—unknown and unmolested, in the state room occupied by the thieves, within thirty feet of where the robbery was committed!—The time it laid in that proximity was at least six hours! The thieves had the mail, it is thought, in a big trunk, prepared for the occasion. At least this is a fair inference.

The Wisconsin arrived at Wheeling at the usual time, and the mail robbers, with their booty took rooms at the U. S. Hotel. Here they occupied their time in opening the letters, rifling them of their contents, without suspicion!

On Wednesday last a box was taken from said hotel at Wheeling, by a negro and a white man, name unknown, and put on board the steamer Senate, the white man remarking that was his box, and that he was coming to Cincinnati. He did not come on board, however, and the box remained on the deck of the boat, exposed to the weather until Saturday evening last, during which time the Senate had made her way hither.

Finding no mark on the box, and supposing it might contain something liable to damage, the captain ordered it to be opened. It contained one canvass mail bag which was inside of the great southern chain bag stolen on the 7th inst., as before stated! The box and bag were taken to the post office. It was found that the letters had all been broken open and rifled. The box was put into the hands of the U. S. Marshal.

It is supposed that the thieves made all haste East with the drafts, obtained and received the money on them—to what amount is, of course, unknown. A bolder and more successful robbery than this was never perpetrated in the United States to our knowledge.

From the New Orleans Delta.

THE POISONING CASE ON BOARD THE GANGES.

Captain Bertrand, the present Captain of the brig Ganges, has presented a statement of facts relative to this vessel, and to the late awful and murderous proceedings on board of her. It appears that the former Captain, Mr. Wm. Store, on being removed from the command of the vessel said that he would be revenged before he left the city. On the day that Capt. Store left the vessel, which was either the 12th or 13th ult., he had the medicine chest on the transom and several vials taken out and laying alongside of it. Store appeared considerably agitated. After eating dinner on the following day the crew were taken sick with vomiting, retching and purging. No more cooking was done on board until the 19th May, when the vessel was proceeding through the South West Pass. After eating breakfast on that day Captain Bertrand was taken sick with violent vomiting and purging. At the same time the rest of the crew were also taken sick. They were all so helpless that the vessel lay at the mercy of the elements for thirty hours. While in this state Capt. Bertrand made a signal to the towboat Porpoise, and was towed by her over the bar, and subsequently towed up to the city by the towboat Alton. On the 23d May, the crew having left the vessel to receive medical attendance, Capt. Bertrand left Charles Fitzsimmons on board as chief officer. During that day Capt. Bertrand met Capt. Store, in Chartres street, and they conversed together. Captain Store appeared confused, and endeavored to fix the guilt of the proceedings on board the Ganges on his officers who came in the brig with him from New York. This statement was made voluntarily by Capt. Store. That day Captain Store went on board the Ganges, and remained there for an hour and a half, during the absence of Capt. Bertrand. The former walked the deck of the vessel and then went into the cabin. When pulling on shore, he told the mate, Mr. Fitzsimmons, that he was the former captain of the vessel, and that the poisoning on board did not surprise him. The brig again sailed on the 25th May, with fresh provisions and water. She went to sea on the 27th, and on the morning of that day, immediately after breakfast, the crew were taken sick as on the previous voyage but with greater suffering. On the 28th she came to anchor in sight of Shell Island, and showed a signal of distress. She was afterwards towed up to town by the towboat Hercules. On arriving off Slaughterhouse Point, the first mate, Charles Fitzsimmons, died, after having been deranged, owing to his sufferings, for thirty-five hours previous to his death. Capt. Bertrand then came on shore and reported to the Coroner. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Bertrand and Dr. Rhodes, held an inquest on the body. After analyzing the stomach, the two medical gentlemen succeeded in producing from the butter arsenic in great quantities. Since Capt. Bertrand's arrival here he has suspected Capt. Store, from his making violent threats of revenge against Mr. Broom, the consignee. It is also deposed that Capt. Store enquired of several persons, among whom are the Deputy Harbor Master, Mr. Miller, and John Barthelmy, corner of Old Levee and St. Peter streets. Of Mr. Miller he enquired whether he was suspected or not. He also enquired of Barthelmy whether he could be apprehended, and being assured he could, he immediately took a passage in the brig Titi, and left here for Havana, evincing the whole time an unusual desire to get away—so much so as to excite the notice of all who saw him.

LIVES OF THE FELONS.—The following are among the numerous complimentary notices of the "Lives of the Felons and American Criminal Calendar" recently published, and for sale by all the popular booksellers and news agents of the country:—

"**AMERICAN CRIMINAL CALENDAR.**"—We have received the first number of a deeply interesting work designed to make up a National record of the great criminal offenders of this country. The contents, as we perceive by the preface, will be compiled in part from the thrilling narratives—"Lives of the Felons"—which have recently added so much of interest to the columns of "The National Police Gazette," of New York. The great fault, hitherto, with works of this character, is that they have been inaccurately and carelessly prepared, and have lacked that method and design in their arrangement without which the satisfactory results of such a history are entirely defeated. Messrs. Camp and Wilkes, the enterprising publishers of the present work, have been peculiarly fortunate in overcoming these objections, and we predict for their history immense popularity. It is for sale at all the principal Book establishments in the United States.—*Western (N. H.) Daily Transcript.*

LIVES OF THE FELONS.—Messrs. Camp and Wilkes, publishers of the National Police Gazette, have gotten out a pamphlet, giving the lives of certain notorious Felons, with portraits, forming a story of crime and romance, far surpassing any thing drawn from the regions of fancy. It is graphically written and calculated to interest deeply the lovers of the marvelous. It may be had of Wm. Taylor & Co., North street.—*Baltimore Republican and Argus.*

LIVES OF THE FELONS.—This is a work full of startling interest. It gives a full and graphic history of the great robberies that have taken place in this country, with a biography of all the famous robbers, forgers, and pickpockets, that have distinguished themselves in this country. It is published by Camp & Wilkes of New York, and is for sale by George Jones, under the Museum.—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

"We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Camp & Wilkes, New York, an interesting work entitled the **LIVES OF THE FELONS.** This work has a superiority over most of the publications of the day, for the reason that it is founded entirely on truth, as its contents are in a measure taken from facts revealed by the criminals themselves, and corroborated by irrefragable evidence produced by the several trials. It is particularly interesting, as it discloses the mode of procedure practiced by the most daring and unprincipled gang of outlaws that ever disgraced the Courts of this country. It contains the history of transactions hardly creditable to the reasoning mind, where it is not for this unquestionable authenticity, and shows in a striking manner to what an extent a professional villain will pursue his course in order to gratify his pecuniary lust. It is also an instructive volume for the young, and will cause the virtuous mind to turn with disgust from any thing that bears the slightest stamp of villainy. We speak for it, as it richly deserves an extensive circulation and perusal.—*New Haven Democrat.*

LIVES OF THE FELONS.—A powerfully interesting work, with this title, embracing the history of some of the most notorious rogues in the country, has recently been published by Messrs. Camp & Wilkes of the "POLICE GAZETTE"—and is for sale at our book-stores.—*Providence Gazette.*

LIVES OF THE FELONS.—Camp & Wilkes, New York.—This is a criminal calendar, compiled from the *National Police Gazette*, and containing biographies of all the most noted felons that have made their appearance in this country. It is a work of great interest, abounding in thrilling scenes, and to the truthfulness of history adds all the charms of romance. It is written with a bold, vigorous and graphic pen, and the subject matter forms a startling record of crime and its consequences. We understand that the publishers intend to bring out a volume, from time to time, as those aliases accumulate in their gazette. We think they might make a very readable and entertaining work by publishing all the most singular and interesting criminal trials that occur in this and other cities of the Union. The volume before us is embellished with wood engravings, and is well got up in every respect. It is sold for 25 cents.—*New York Herald.*

LIVES OF THE FELONS, OR AMERICAN CRIMINAL CALENDAR.—We have received from Messrs. Camp & Wilkes, New York, a pamphlet with the above name, which is compiled in part from the *National Police Gazette*, and from the criminal records of the various States.

The object which is sought to be attained by the publishers is to hold up to the young the career and fate of the great criminal offenders of the country as a warning to deter them from crime by an exhibition of its consequences. The work is well gotten up, and is ornamented with likenesses of culprits and other engravings.—*Norfolk, Va., Beacon.*

LIVES OF THE FELONS.—We have received the first part of this work from the publishers of the *Police Gazette*. It contemplates giving the lives of our most famous thieves and burglars; and will doubtless meet with an immense sale. The number before us is embellished with several portraits and engravings; is very elegantly printed; and is written in better style than any similar publication with which we are acquainted. The *Police Gazette* has rendered important service to the cause of justice; and we hope that the proprietors may meet with the success they deserve.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

LIVES OF THE FELONS.—A work with this title, containing 96 pages, in Magazine form, has been lately issued from the press by Camp & Wilkes, New York. The design of the work is good, as it will make the public better acquainted with professional rogues and aid in guarding against them. The present is a very interesting number. Price 25 cents. Bealy is agent in this city.—*Utica Observer.*

LIVES OF THE FELONS.—Camp & Wilkes, of the *National Police Gazette*, have just issued the first series of a work under the above title. It contains full and authentic accounts of the lives of James Honeyman, the notorious bank robber, Robert Sutton, James Stevens, John Reed and James Reed, in the trial of Timothy B. Redmond: Dowling, the celebrated "pickpocket," &c., &c. The whole subject is faithfully delineated, and the publishers deserve much credit. It will be read with great interest, it being unlike works of fiction, founded upon facts as they have actually occurred. The typographical execution is very neat; it is illustrated with several plates. It is for sale at the low price of 25 cents per copy, and can be had at the office of the *Gazette*, 27 Centre street, and at the principal Bookstores.—*New York Globe.*

THE LIVES OF THE FELONS, is the title of a book issued from the office of the *National Police Gazette*. The work embraces the histories of all the celebrated forgers, burglars, and other rogues with which the United States have been infested for years.—*New York Morning News.*

LIVES OF THE FELONS.—Camp & Wilkes, *National Police Gazette* Office, Centre street.—This is a carefully revised and corrected work, published entire for the first time. It is a New York Newgate calendar, replete with interest.—*Sunday Atlas.*

LIVES OF THE FELONS.—Camp & Wilkes, New York.—This is an interesting work, plentifully supplied with portraits, etc. Price 25 cts.—*Sunday Mercury.*

TRIAL OF FIRE ENGINES.—The increasing and destructive fires during the last few years have turned the attention of scientists, men, and the inhabitants of large cities in particular, to the invention and adoption of some improved machine for their extinguishment, in place of the old and somewhat imperfect engine which has been for so many years in use amongst us. The two of the most important improvements which this spirit of invention has accomplished, is the powerful *Hydraulic engine*, lately introduced in this city, and a second improvement on the common engine, manufactured by James Smith, of this city, by Mr. Waterman, of Boston.

The respective merits of these two engines were recently tested by the Common Council of the city of New York, previous to the replenishment of their fire department with some additional machines.

The machines selected for the trial were one of Smith's engine, with a 64 inch cylinder and a 9 inch stroke, and a Waterman engine with a 71 inch cylinder and a 9 to 8 inch stroke.

"The trial," says the Hartford *Courier* "was in front of the State House, and commenced by the Smith engine taking suction at the fountain, with two lengths of hose, to supply the box of the Waterman engine through 100 feet of hose; the latter to discharge itself of this supply through the same length of hose. The box of the Waterman engine was then filled full, and at a signal the word was given to 'play away.' Both then went at it bravely, with superior companies of 16 men each, but at the end of 20 seconds the Waterman engine secured the superiority by draining the box faster than the other could supply it. The positions were then reversed, and in one minute after taking the Waterman engine's place the Smith engine was overpowered. The Waterman engine then put on 500 feet of hose, leaving the Smith engine but 100, and even at this disadvantage the latter in a full supply. The fact is therefore proved that the Waterman's engine is superior to Smith's. They can be worked with much greater speed, with less fatigue to the men, while they at the same time throw nearly one half more water. We are satisfied from observation and practice that the Hudson engine combines the following advantages over those of New York:

1st. A better application of the power by piston rods direct from the levers, without the wheel and chain. 2d. The new, permanent, and more perfect method of packing the pistons. 3d. Superior patent action valves, working from an angular position. 4th. The short stroke and low brakes. Other points might be mentioned, but we consider these sufficient to satisfy any practical fireman of the vast superiority of this apparatus over any other in this city, or any other that we have ever examined.

It is to be hoped that the city will avail themselves of this improved apparatus just as fast as the old ones can be sold at a fair value, or even faster if finances will admit; and then we shall have in their place more powerful and effective engines—such as will not shake and jar the men that work on them into a jelly. It will be more economical for the city, as they are less liable, from their simple and more perfect construction, to need such frequent repairs.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE—SHOOTING AT ROMANS.—On Friday night last, says the Cincinnati Commercial, Captain Culbertson and watchman Ester repaired to the house of one Smith, about 7 miles from the city, between Cumminsville and Carthage, to watch for goods, &c., stolen from Yeatman's and Culbertson's dwellings. Some time since, suspicion being directed to Smith, the individual who escaped lately in a shower of balls after being taken.

After 12, midnight, they saw two men advancing towards them, on horseback, and when within a few feet of the buggy, in which they were seated, the men on horseback each presented a pistol, crying out, "stand and deliver!" Our heroes took them for a part of the "robber gang," and without losing time, drew their pistols and discharged them. The parties then made all haste to the nearest tavern, when an explanation took place. It then appeared that the men on horseback were Messrs. Creamy and Walton, Mill Creek constables, who had visited Smith's house for the same intent that the attacked parties had, who, in turn, had mistaken the attacked parties for a part of the "robber gang!" It was found on examination that the only damage done was a wound from one of the pistols in the hip of Walton's horse. The affair might have terminated fatally, as Culbertson and Ester both fired with intent of killing the assailants.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the same date says:—The person, or one of the gang who entered the dwelling-house of Mr. T. H. Yeatman, in Storrs Township, some days ago, and robbed it of a quantity of plate, a couple of guns, a mantle clock, table-ware, and other articles, was arrested day before yesterday in Louisville. His name is Jacob Goodwin, and he formerly resided in Philadelphia. His residence in the West has for some time been at the house of one Smith, about seven miles from the city on the Vinton road. His arrest will most probably develop other rascals of the kind, and perhaps successfully implicate Smith, who has for a good while been under suspicion.—Mr. Yeatman has recovered all the things of any particular value that he lost, and some of the things taken when his house was robbed about a year ago.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT MANSFIELD.—A letter from a gentleman in Mansfield, Ohio, to a friend in this city, gives the particulars of a sad tragedy in that town, on the evening of the 19th. For some two years past a feud has existed between Bob Bowland and Frank Barker, in reference to Bowland's wife. On Thursday, Bowland got intoxicated, and about dusk commenced hunting for Barker. He found him talking with a friend on the pavement, and without any warning, inflicted a blow on Barker with a large pruning knife, striking just below the breast bone, making a gash three inches long and penetrating about three inches in depth—letting the entrails out. Barker lingered until Saturday morning.

Bowland attempted to follow up his blow, but he was immediately secured and taken to jail. He expresses great regret at what has happened. His drunken violence has brought indescribable anguish upon two of the first families in Richland county.—*Cleveland Herald.*

WINDOW SHADE DEPOT, No. 7 SPRUCE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN 1846.

THE subscribers having fitted up a splendid *Show Room* for the accommodation of their customers, and having also made arrangements with one of the most celebrated Houses in Paris, they will be receiving by every Freight some of the choicest designs, and will therefore be enabled to supply their customers with Shades of every pattern, kind or size.

Amongst which may be found some rich *Vases* on the *Alpine*, in *Switzerland*,—correct copies of some of the most celebrated Ancient and Modern *Cathedrals* in *Europe*, besides a variety of beautiful *Scripture Pieces*, *Abbeys* and *Gothics*, of every kind,—*Landscapes* in any quantity, from the light and airy *Moravian* floating luxuriously along the quiet ripples of a romantic lake to the sombre, yet fantastic *Lombardian*, reposing among the ruins of gray stone and fallen tower.

All our *Shades* are painted with the best of oil colors, and we warrant them to wash and not to curl or crack. Every Shade bought of us, and not answering the recommendation, will be cheerfully exchanged.

We have taken great pains in selecting New Designs, for the express purpose of accommodating our retail customers, and they will not only have a choice stock to select from but save at least 50 per cent. Our facility for executing orders are not to be surpassed. Persons by choosing their own views can have them copied correctly.

SIGNS, BANNERS AND INTERIOR DECORATIONS, done in a manner not to be surpassed. Trimmings of all kinds. Shades exhibited with the greatest pleasure.

Show Room 60 feet deep by 35 wide, ample space to accommodate at least 50 customers at one time. Store open at sunrise and closed at sunset.

BARTOL & DE MAUNY,

Manufacturers and Importers,
No. 7 Spruce St., four doors from Nassau.

GO-GOURAUD'S PHILOSOPHY OF THE FINGER NAILS.—No. 1.—Byron says, "there is nothing so distinctive of birth as the hand." This is true, but more especially so if the hand be excessively white, as well as small. Particular attention should also be paid to the condition of the Finger Nails. The nails, to be elegant, should be of an oval form, transparent, and without spots or ridges of any kind; the semi-lunar (or white half-circle) should be fully developed, and the pellicle, or cuticle which forms the configuration around the root of the nails, must be thin and well defined. This pellicle, when properly arranged, should give the nail, as nearly as possible, the shape of a half albert.

To realize the whiteness and delicacy of hand according to the Byronic standard, it is simply necessary to wash with *Gouraud's Italian Medicated Soap*, as all disfigurements of the skin, such as tan, freckles, redness, roughness, pimples, cracks, chafes, &c., instantly disappear before its wonder-working powers. This Soap gives an exquisite transparency and polish to the nails, removes the unsightly white specks alluded to above, and thus, softens and defines the skin around the roots of the nails. It can be used with hard or salt water, and is delightful for shaving.

Gouraud's Poudre Subtile are warranted to uproot hair from any part of the human frame. *Gouraud's Grecian Hair Dye* is the only article which will completely and satisfactorily color red, light, or gray hair, a beautiful black. *Gouraud's Liquid Rouge* is a magnificent preparation for giving a permanent rosy tinge to pale cheeks or lips. *Gouraud's Acoustic Drops* have been known to cure cases of deafness of 15 and 30 years' standing.

The public is earnestly requested to remember that the genuine preparations of Dr. FELIX GOUDARD can only be obtained at his depot, 67 Walker street, first store from Broadway.

PHILOSOPHY OF WORMS IN THE SKIN

MANY YOUNG PERSONS—especially those of full habit, or who indulge in rich food—are very much annoyed by the appearance of black spots upon the side of the nose, on the upper lip, the chin, the forehead, &c., resembling grains of gunpowder sticking in the skin. When the skin is roughly squeezed, a small worm-like substance protrudes, having a black head. The supposition, however, that they are in reality worms, is erroneous. These spots are occasioned by an undue accumulation of the fatty matter which is separated from the blood for the purpose of lubricating the skin, and this overplus chokes up the pores and concretions. The dust floating in the air adheres to this greasy substance, and causes the black speck. This gives the face a dirty and disgusting appearance, and the remedy of squeezing, so universally resorted to, is not only painful, but frequently useless. Very often the over-indulgence of the pores causes inflammation and painful pimples.

The only certain remedy for this affection is to wash the face with warm water, and GOUDARD'S Italian Medicated Soap, which is also infallible in the removal of tan, freckles, sallowness, redness, pustules, ringworm, morphea, salt rheum, chaps, cracks, chafes, old sores, &c. Beside being delicious for shaving, GOUDARD'S Poudre Subtile is warranted to eradicate superfluous human hair. GOUDARD'S Grecian Hair Dye is the only preparation extant that will positively dye red, light or grey hair, a rich and unchangeable black. GOUDARD'S Liquid Rouge is designed to impart to pallid cheeks the natural hue of the rose.

It is important that these articles should be purchased genuine. This can only be done by procuring them at Dr. Felix Gouraud's Depot, 67 Walker street, first store FROM Broadway; of Jordan, 2 Milk street, Boston, and of Druggists generally throughout the Union.

GEORGE F. NESBITT, STATIONER, Cor. of Wall and Water-sts. NEW-YORK.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
FOOLSCAP PAPER, \$1.50 to \$5.00 per ream.
LETTER PAPER, \$1.50 to \$5.00 per ream.
PACKET POST, \$2.50 to \$8.00 per ream.
FRENCH LETTER PAPER, \$2.00 to \$5.00.
IMITATION FRENCH LETTER PAPER.
OTHER PAPERS of every description.
COPYING PRESSES, large assortment.
STEEL PENS, the greatest variety in the city.
GOLD PENS of every manufacture.

BEAR'S OIL,

HIGHLY SCENTED AND PURE, FOR THE HAIR.

Of all preparations for the HAIR or WHISKERS, nothing equals the Oil prepared from BEAR'S GREASE. In most instances it RESTORES THE HAIR TO THE BALD, and will effectually prevent it from falling off in any event. It was long noted by such eminent physicians and chemists as SIR HUMPHREY DAVY and SIR HENRY HALFORD, that pure Bear's Grease, properly prepared, was the best thing ever discovered for the preservation of the hair, and restoring it when bald. MESSRS. A. B. SANDS & CO. have spared no expense in getting the genuine Bear's Grease from Canada and elsewhere, and have prepared it in such a manner that the Oil, combined with its high perfume, renders it indispensable for the toilet and dressing room of all.

Sold by A. B. SANDS & CO., 273 Broadway, Granite Building, cor. of Chambers St. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, 100 Fulton St., corner of William, and 77 East Broadway; and the Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price 50 cents large and 25 cents small bottles. feb 14

TAPSCOTT'S GENERAL EMIGRATION OFFICES,

76 South St. cor. Maiden Lane, New York,

and 95 Waterloo Road Liverpool.

The subscribers wish to remind their friends and the public that they will, as heretofore, make arrangements on the best terms with persons wishing to send for their friends in any part of the Old Country. The subscribers are agents for the following lines of Liverpool ships, viz:

THE NEW LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS, THE ST. GEORGE LINE & THE "UNION LINE."

The ships comprising the above magnificent lines are not surpassed by any, either for size—they all being 1000 tons and upwards—or accommodations; and the embarkation of all passengers sent for through the subscribers will be superintended by Mr. Tapscott, in Liverpool, who is well known will pay every necessary attention to their comfort and quick despatch. Full particulars and lists of the ships, also their days of sailing, given on application to

W. & J. TAPSCOTT, 76 South St., corner Maiden Lane, New York.
P. S.—Drafts for any amount, supplied, payable at sight through Great Britain and Ireland. a1R

FINE WATCHES,

SILVER SPOONS AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of purchasers of Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry and Spectacles, to his stock, which will be found, in all respects, as good and as cheap as at any other establishment in the city. Gold and Silver Watches from the most celebrated makers, warranted correct time keepers, and most fashionable patterns, will be sold for cash at a very small advance from manufacturer's prices. Sterling Silver Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Butter Knives, &c. &c., of every variety of pattern and superior finish, as low as goods of equal quality can be bought, and neatly engraved, (four or less letters), without extra charge. Gold Chains, Gold Pencils and Jewelry, of every description, at low prices,—prices always corresponding with the quality of the article. Also, Gold and Silver Spectacles manufactured and for sale at wholesale and retail. All in want of this most useful and necessary article, will find it greatly to their advantage to call. Spectacles of every description repaired, and new glasses set to old frames to fit any condition of sight. Particular attention paid to repairing all kinds of Watches and Jewelry, and charges moderate.

GEORGE W. PRATT,
76 Chatham street

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY,

The great remedy for Consumption.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

It may truly be said, that no one has ever been so successful in compounding a medicine, which has done so much to relieve the human family, to rob disease of its terrors, and restore the invalid to health and comfort, as the inventor and proprietor of that most deservedly popular family medicine, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and none has been so generally patronized by the profession and others, both in this country and in Europe, nor has there ever been so great an effort, in the short space of only six or seven years, to deceive the credulous and unthinking, by putting up nostrums, of various kinds, by various individuals, affixing the name of Wild Cherry, and as much of the name of the original preparation as will screen them from the lash of the law, and one of the impostors who puts out the common paragon of the shops, and calls it the Balsam of Wild Cherry, has had the impudence to caution the public against the original preparation, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which is doing so much good in the world.

BEWARE OF SUCH IMPOSTORS.

And purchase none but the original and only genuine article, as prepared by Dr. Swayne, which is the only one compounded by a regular physician, and arose from many years close attention to the Practice of the Profession, and which led to this great discovery. Thousands and tens of thousands of the best testimonials of the unparalleled success of Dr. Swayne's Compound of Wild Cherry, for the cure of

CONSUMPTION!

Coughs, Colds, Spitting Blood, Liver Complaint, Tickling or Raising in the Throat, Nervous Debility, Weakness of Voice, Palpitation or Disease of the Heart, Pain in the Side or Breast, Broken Constitution from various causes, the abuse of calomel, &c., Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, &c., were declared to the world years before any other preparation of Wild Cherry came out. The most sceptical may satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above by a little inquiry in Philadelphia. The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia. The Balsam and other spurious articles of Wild Cherry have been sold out, and recold out, and the proprietors are obliged to resort to Falseness and Stratagem to make their own out of it. The genuine article is put up in plain style, in square bottles, covered with a blue wrapper, with a yellow label, with the proprietor's signature attached.

The public are requested to remember that it is Dr. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY that has and is repeatedly performing such miraculous cures of diseases which have baffled the skill of the profession, and set at defiance the whole catalogue of Patent Medicines, which are daily puffing through the organs of the press. Therefore ask for Dr. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, and purchase no other.

AGENTS IN NEW YORK.—Charles H. Ring Druggist, 192 Broadway, corner of John street; Sands 189 Broadway; Warner, 205 Bleeker street; Dodd, 771 Broadway; Lewis, 527 Greenwich street; Hart, 349 Grand street; Everett, 95 Hudson street; or Bailey, corner of Fulton and Sands street, Brooklyn. m21.

BARTINE'S LOTION,

DEPOT 325 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

In cases of Gout, Rheumatism, Swellings of all kinds, Dislocations, Fractured bones, bruises, Cuts, Contusions, attended with pain and inflammation, Poisonous Bites and Stings, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Corns, Bunions, and Wounds of all kinds, it affords an immediate and permanent relief. It is perhaps the only article that can be depended upon in the cure of those PAINS in the BACK and SIDE generally produced by taking colds after violent exertion and overexposure.

For Glandular Tumors, Lumbago, Ergispolia, Tetters, or Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Pimples, and all kinds of Eruptions of the skin, Old Sores and Ulcers, Fever Sores, Weakness and Complaints of the Urinary Organs, Flux, Album, it is a most excellent remedy. For Fever and Ague, Ague in the Breast and Face, Cramp in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Headache and Toothache, it acts like a charm. But above all, in the cure of Tendinous and Capsular Injuries, Sprains and Wounds of every description, it shows in a most astonishing manner its magical powers.

This is to certify that several of my friends have used Bartine's Embrocation for rheumatic affections, sprains, &c., and they have experienced great benefits therefrom, and some of them a final cure. I can earnestly recommend it, having witnessed its effects, and have no doubt if the directions are followed as expressed upon each vial, but that it will give it general satisfaction to all who use it. It is a medicine that no family should be without, as a remedy for the many evils that flesh is heir to. J. SHERMAN BROWNELL, Register City and County of New-York. New York, Jan. 25th, 1855.

This invaluable medicine will be found at all the principal DRUG STORES and HOTELS in the country. feb 14

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

The high reputation that these nonpareil Safes had acquired at the burning of the Tribune Buildings in February last, and other previous trials, has been fully sustained in the late great conflagration in New-York, on the 15th July, 1855.

And the perfect security afforded by Wilder's Salamander in this unlooked for event, has been realized and acknowledged. To copy all the certificates had on this occasion, would make this advertisement too lengthy, but they can be seen at my store, together with some of the safes, which preserved the books and papers in the great fire, as also the Tribune Safe. The genuine Wilder's Salamander Safe can only be had of the subscriber, warranted free from mould, (an objection to the first made by Wilder.) All secured by good thief-detecting locks. Persons ordering safes can have their interior arranged suitable to their books and papers, by applying or addressing the subscriber at his Iron Safe Warehouse, 120 WATER street, corner of Depeyster, New-York.

SILAS C. HERBING.

N. B.—Second hand Safes for sale very low. feb 14

JNO. F. THOMAS, CORK LEG MAKER &c., No. 473 Water street, corner of PIKE street, New York, continues to Manufacture

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS
On a plan the most correct and least complicated, having, through necessity, invented, made and worn an Artificial Leg for 35 years, and been a manufacturer for thirty years, feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who call on him for LEGS, HANDS, ARMS, or the COMMON WOODEN LEG.

The Artificial Limb possesses the following properties, viz:

1. A shape exactly like the remaining limb.
2. A capacity to be dressed exactly like it.
3. A mode of adaptation to the stump, easy, safe and accommodating, having no bearing on the end.

feb 14

TOOTHACHE CURED IN ONE MINUTE

BY THE USE OF THE CLOVE ANODYNE.

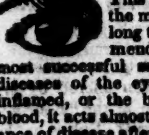


This is an excellent article and will cure the most violent TOOTHACHE, or pain in the gums in ONE MINUTE. The CLOVE ANODYNE is not unpleasant to the taste or injurious to the teeth, and will PERMANENTLY cure any tooth to which it may be applied.

Price 25 cents. For sale by A. B. SANDS & CO., Chemists and Druggists, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers St.; 100 Fulton St. corner of William, and 77 East Broadway; and by Druggists generally throughout the Union. feb 14

ROMAN EYE BALSAM,

FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.



This Balsam is a prescription of one of the most celebrated Oculists—has been a long time in use, and is confidently recommended to the public as the best and most successful salve ever used for inflammatory diseases of the eye. In cases where the eyelids are inflamed, or the ball of the eye thickly covered with blood, it acts almost like magic, and removes all appearance of disease after two or three applications.

In diseases of sight caused by fixed attention to minute objects, or by long exposure to a strong light, and in the weakness or partial loss of sight from sickness or old age, it is a sure restorer, and should be used by all who find their eye-sight failing without any apparent disease. This Balsam has restored sight in many instances where almost total blindness, caused by excessive inflammation, has existed for eight years. Inflammation and soreness caused by blows, contusions, or wounds on the eye, or by extraneous bodies or irritating nature introduced under the eyelids, is very soon removed by the application of the Balsam. One trial will convince the most incredulous of its astonishing efficacy. Put up in jars with full directions for use. Price 25 cents. Prepared and sold by A. B. SANDS & CO., wholesale and retail Chemists and Druggists, 273 Broadway, corner Chambers street, (Granite Building), and 100 Fulton street, corner of William; 77 East Broadway. And sold also by all respectable Druggists in the United States. feb 14

RED OR GREY HAIR.

IT IS PERHAPS A COMMENDABLE DECEPTION to give a beautiful color to the hair, if Nature has not done so—or hide premature grey curls and locks. Some prefer a jet black, others a glossy auburn. In either case the "Italian Hair Dye" will accomplish this without even soiling the skin. It is used by hundreds of our fashionable set with approbation. Prepared and sold by A. B. SANDS & CO., Chemists, 273 Broadway, corner Chamber St. Sold also at 100 Fulton St., cor. Wm. and 77 East Broadway. Price 50 cents. feb 14

ARE THESE THINGS SO?

IF THE BODY DAILY RECEIVES A PROPER AMOUNT OF NUTRITION, AND DAILY EXPELS THE WORN OUT PARTS BY THE SENSIBLE AND THE INSENSIBLE EVACUANTS,

HEALTH

IS THE NATURAL CONSEQUENCE.

All medicine can do is to secure these results. Therefore, that medicine which does secure them is universal in its powers for good to the human body. Let us see. The blood becomes loaded with impurities, when from any cause the pores of the skin do not perform their functions properly. A sudden change of weather may occasion this when the humors are too redundant; want of proper cleanliness, by permitting perspired particles to remain upon the skin, has the effect in some instances to retard insensible perspiration; the same effect follows the use of greasy matter to the skin, as ointments and the like. All causes which impede insensible perspiration are sure to occasion great disorder in the body. Costiveness occasions the greatest impediment to insensible perspiration of all causes combined. Because, the matters which have once been thrown into the bowels, are only those, which nature could not make sufficiently fine to go off any other way save by the bowels. Well. These very matters instead of being daily evacuated, are retained in the system, and re-absorbed again into the circulation! But they cannot perspire; they only load the blood with impurities; only gum up the pores; they can never go out save by the bowels, or by tumors, boils or some eruptions of the skin; good physicians know this universally as well as Doctor Brandreth. But the great difficulty in all these cases of costiveness, in all these cases of re-absorption, is that the blood not only becomes contaminated, but that the pores of the skin become so clogged with gummy matters that great danger to the body occurs. For be it known to all men, actual experiment has demonstrated that in twenty-one hours, in a healthy condition of the skin, we part by insensible perspiration with four times as much impurities from the body, as we do by all the sensible evacuations together in the same time. We cannot then fail to see the terrible consequences which must soon result to the body, when the pores are from any causes retarded in the full exercise of their powers. The first thing which follows a state of costiveness is, a cold, shivering, perhaps headache; on the lungs there may be oppression, and very soon fever will follow, if it do not accompany the preceding symptoms. In health, we

PERSPIRE ABOUT TWO OUNCES PER HOUR.

In sickness arising from the above causes, we scarcely perspire at all. CONSIDER, THEN, THE ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF MATTERS WHICH MUST BE THROWN INTO THE BLOOD! Of course we may expect severe pains—sometimes death will take place before we can obtain an operation from the bowels. But, my friends, instead of using Brandreth's Pills, shall we use those remedies which carry death and destruction in their train? Shall we use Balsams, Lozenges or Ointments?—These means may prove palliative, may reduce the amount of suffering, may throw these matters from the point where the pain is; may, in fact, cause the humors which produce the pain to be thrown again into the circulation. But, my friends, it is not out of the body. It may settle upon a vital part, and death be the consequence at once. No remedies are safe unless they take out disease in a palpable form.—When we have pain in any part of the body, that pain is caused by the retention of those matters which ought to have come away by the bowels. They must come by that channel before health can be established. Be sensible then—use those remedies only which bodily take out from the bowels and circulation all those matters which have been retained beyond the time Nature designed or health permitted. And for this purpose Brandreth's Pills are all-sufficient. Let it be understood, that in all cases, if possible, they should be used on an empty stomach. The Pills will always have a better effect. Not but they are perfectly safe at any time; they are so. The object is to insure the greatest amount of good, and this is accomplished by taking them on an empty stomach. Because the object is not to accelerate digestion, but to remove the crudities from the blood; and the Pills, always passing into the blood, do so more easily and with greater comfort to the body, when the stomach has nothing to oppose to them in their passage through it to the first intestines, and go into the circulation. For when the Pills are swallowed, they first pass into the stomach, and having been dissolved there, next pass into the small intestines, whence the lacteals suck them up and pass them along, with a portion of chyle, into the veins first, and afterwards into the arteries. I suppose they, the Pills, impart an extra power to arterial blood to deterge morbid matters wherever it may find them; and also passing such morbid matters from the arteries to the veins, which bring them to the liver, pancreas and kidneys; in consequence of which, these organs become more vigorous in their secretions, and expel not only the crudities which have been thrown into them from all parts of the body, but also those which they themselves contained previous to this collection of crudities or impure matters, by the Pills. These crudities, or impure humors or matters, are discharged in the bowels, and is being accomplished when you feel that filling up of the bowels, which warn that they are about being moved. This feeling takes place in health, only to a less extent; for it is the same principle that moves the bowels to discharge their contents; and these acid or acid humors are provided by Nature for this very purpose—that of producing the alvine evacuation—and it is only when they are in too great a quantity that disease is produced. The Brandreth Pills bring these humors from all parts of the body to the bowels, which viscera is excited by their presence, and so occasions their expulsion from the body. Thus it is seen that the Pills lose their individuality after being dissolved in the stomach, and the purgation is solely from the effect produced by the cleansing the blood receives of its impurities. The Brandreth Pills simply assist Nature to do her own work in her own way and in her own time.

COSTIVENESS—ITS CURE.

OF MANY WELL INFORMED PERSONS suppose costiveness cannot be cured except by diet, exercise, &c. Now, the fact is, costiveness is not capable of being permanently removed by the greatest attention to diet and exercise. No question but diet and exercise are important, as well as cold bathing, upon getting out of bed in the morning to aid in the cure, but they will be all of no avail to cure, without medicine; as thousands know very well.

Again, it is said medicines whose action is upon the bowels, only tend to make the case worse and worse. I admit that all purgative medicines, save the pills known as Brandreth's Pills, have that tendency. But it is not so with Brandreth's Pills; the longer they are used the less, ordinarily, will be required to produce effect. Long standing cases are not cured in a day, or with one dose. The Brandreth Pills do not cure as "by magic"—they cure because they cleanse the blood of all impurities, and this being done the bowels and the secretions become healthy and adapted fully to perform the office nature has assigned. A gentleman can be referred to who now resides in the city of New York, who took them every day for five years, for constitutional costiveness. He had not, for fifteen years previously, ever had any thing pass his bowels without using medicine or an injection; and every year he was confined to his bed three or four months. For five years he took Brandreth's Pills.—And why? Because he found his bowels become stronger and stronger from their use; and from all other purgatives he had taken, they became weaker and weaker. In fact, he found that at first he required six, eight, and ten pills, to produce an operation; but in a year four pills were a full dose, and before the full cure was effected, two pills were sufficient to produce a good evacuation. Finally, he became as healthy as any man. And for five years he took the Brandreth Pills, and was never confined to his bed a single day during that five years.

Dr. Brandreth has cases every day sent to him; he inserts one of very recent date. He can refer to relations of Mr. Stors, in New York, if further particulars are required.

The cure of DYSPEPSIA, PALPITATION of the Heart, CONSUMPTION, Coughs of all kinds, Colic, Asthma, Rheumatism and Small Pox, depend on their cure altogether upon the cure of costiveness, which invariably attend these diseases. Cure costiveness, and you will have health. There is no doubt of it.

CURE OF CHRONIC COSTIVENESS OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.

Sir—This will certify that for about twenty years I was afflicted with costiveness to such a degree that nothing would pass my bowels for a week at a time, and which ultimately caused partial insanity. I was sorely distressed, both by night and by day. I had no quiet sleep sometimes for weeks together, my nervous condition was in so bad a state. The doctors could do nothing for me, all their remedies made me worse and worse. When all hope had fled, I chanced to read an advertisement of Dr. Brandreth's, and I thought from its style that whoever wrote it believed what he wrote, and if so, he was no impostor. I had to suffer the ridicule of friends and neighbors. My doctor told me after I had used them sometime, that he could make pills just like Brandreth's, he gave me a prescription, I took it to the druggist and got the pills; they had no more effect as physic than a piece of chip. Not so with Brandreth's pills, they always acted easily and freely. I have now taken them over two years, and they seem to have renewed the life within me; my intellect is clear and serene, and I now enjoy life equal to what I did twenty five years ago, I am now near fifty. The action of my bowels are nearly restored to the healthy state of my youth. I bless God for what he has done for me. I pray he may bless Dr. Brandreth, the maker of Brandreth's Pills.

My case is known to hundreds in this county. Your agent, Mr. D. Kendrick, suggested that I should send it. I remain yours, very gratefully,

D. STORS

Lebanon, N. H., 20th January, 1846.

Dr. Brandreth's Office is 241 Broadway, New York and 6 North street, Philadelphia, 19 Hanover st., Boston, and corner of Laight and Mercer sts., Baltimore. At 241 Broadway, a physician is in constant attendance to give advice and explain the manner of cure of the Brandreth Pills.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT PILLS.

Be very careful and go to the agent when you want Brandreth's Pills; then you are sure of the genuine article. When you purchase otherwise, inquire of the seller whether he knows the Pills he offers you are the genuine Brandreth Pills. Every man knows whether the article he offers is true or false. Beware of cheats.

Remember 241 Broadway is Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office; 276 Bowery Retail Office; 241 Hudson street Retail Office; and of the following agents in New York:

D. D. Wright, corner Houston and Lewis; Wm. D. Berrian, corner 1st street and 1st Avenue; Geo. Hansell, 163 Division; Geo. B. Maigne, 98 Catherine st.; Benj. S. Taylor, 80 Vesey; J. O. Fowler, cor. Greenwich and Murray; Mrs. Wilkinson, 412 Cherry st.; Jno. Howe, corner Ludlow and Rivington; Jasper W. Webber, 689 Hudson street; Evans & Hart, 184 Grand street; Mrs. Booth, Brooklyn, 6 Market street; R. Dennison, South Brooklyn, 15 Atlantic; Mrs. Terrier, Williamsburgh; James Wilson, Jersey City.

Brandreth's Pills are 25 cents per box, with full directions. ja 31

BURGESS, STRINGER & Co.

No. 222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Catalogue of Books, Periodicals, Cheap Publications &c., lately issued by BURGESS, STRINGER & Co., who have also constantly on hand, all the Magazines, Reviews, Weekly and other Newspapers published in the country; likewise the greatest variety of the Foreign Illustrated and other Papers on the arrival of every steamer to be found in the city.

THE LONDON LANCET.

A Journal of British and Foreign Medical Science, Literature and News. Published Monthly. \$5 per annum.—Single copies 50 cts.

The above Medical Journal, of which we are the sole re-publishers, stands confessedly the highest in Europe and in the world. It is now procured here for much less than half its cost in London; and that its contents are duly estimated by the profession in this country, we invite only a glance at the greatly increasing list of our subscribers. The two Vols. for 1845 can be procured at our store, and those paying \$8, will receive them, together with the issues of the present year.

ABERNETHY'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

Price 25 cents.

This is one of the most valuable manuals both for the professional, and non-professional, lately appearing. It forms a "multum in parva," in directions and intelligence that will render the visits of the doctor to a very great extent quite unnecessary.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

By Michael Ryan, M. D., Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and Lecturer to the Metropolitan Free Hospital. Price 50 cents.

SELF PRESERVATION, OR SEXUAL PHYSIOLOGY REVEALED.

By Alphonse Broussais, M. D., Member of the Royal Academy of Medicine and Surgery, at Paris, &c. &c. Bound—Price 50 cents.

The Medical Profession in France is so well patronized by the Government and otherwise supported, that its surgeons and medical men outstrip the rest of the world. The great author of the present work has, in the present practical treatise, thrown out to the world matter, the value of which will present itself instantly to the mind of the simplest reader. It treats on subjects, the want of knowledge of which, has made thousands unhappy in family and social relations.

A TREATISE ON

DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL ORGANS.

BY EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D.

Price \$1—bound.

The time is gone by wherein punctilious or morbid sentiment would dictate it to be little less than criminal to examine our own nature and physiological condition. In the department of which the above work treats will be found matter, not only of great value to the practitioner, but of still greater to the enquiring private citizen. The language is plain and cleared of technical obscurity, and we have already testimony from various quarters, that there is advice and direction contained in it that has proved of the utmost service to the non-medical reader. It is the best, as it is the plainest treatise on sexual diseases that has ever been published.

THE MYSTERIES OF LONDON.

Price \$1

This magnificent work is the joint production of Eugene Sue, Roger de Beauvoir and Lord Seymour, the last furnishing the incidents, all of which have their counterpart in real life. As a truthful panorama of the condition and progress of society in that vast Babel, perhaps there is no book existing which equals it. The number of copies sold have been vast and the demand is increasing.

EVANS' HISTORY OF ALL CHRISTIAN SECTS,

Price 37½ cents.

To the divine, and to the serious philosophical reader, this is indeed a most interesting book. It is true and just and of absorbing interest.

THE WORKS OF J. FENIMORE COOPER.

We have recently made such arrangements with this well known and talented author, as enables us to offer his numerous productions, in single works or entire, at a great reduction in price. It is the first time that the public have had the opportunity of obtaining reading of so elevated a character at so very reasonable a rate.

Satanstoe, or the Littlepage Manuscripts. 2 vols. \$0 50	Ned Myers. 1 vol. \$0 25
The Chainbearer. 2 vols. 50	Pilot. 2 vols. 50
Ellinor Wyllis. 2 vols. 50	Pathfinder. 2 vols. 50
Afloat and Ashore. 4 vols. 1 00	Precaution. 2 vols. 50
Bravo. 2 vols. 50	Pioneers. 2 vols. 50
Deerslayer. 2 vols. 50	Prairie. 2 vols. 50
Homeward Bound. 2 vols. 50	Red Rover. 2 vols. 50
Home as Found. 2 vols. 50	Spy. 2 vols. 50
Headman. 2 vols. 50	Two Admirals. 2 vols. 50
Heidenmauer. 2 vols. 50	Travelling Bachelor. 2 vols. 50
Last of the Mohicans. 2 vols. 50	Wyandotté. 2 vols. 50
Lionel Lincoln. 2 vols. 50	Wept of Wish-ton-Wish. 2 vols. 50
Mercedes of Castile. 2 vols. 50	Water Witch. 2 vols. 50
Monikins. 2 vols. 50	

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

Ladies' Work Table Book. 50	Mate Burke, or the Sea born Boys. 25
Ladies' Hand Book of the Toilet. 12½	Fleming Field. A Revolutionary Tale. 25
" Self-Instructor in Millinery. 12½	Wing of the Wind. By Ingraham. 25
" Guide to Embroid. 12½	Nick Bigelow, and other sketches from the portfolio of a New York Lawyer. 25
Sylvester Sound, the Somnambulist. Elegantly illustrated. 37½	Cruiser of the Mist. By Ingraham. 12½
The Love Match. Illustrated. 50	High Life in New York.—By Jonathan Slick, Esq. 25
Perhaps the most amusing and exciting to be found in the language. 12½	The Ball-Room Guide—just fitted for the vest pocket. 12½
St. Giles and St. James. Each part. 12½	Lady in Black. By T. L. Nichols. 12½
This wonderful production is nearly finished. To be completed in four, or at the most, five parts, (two now ready.)	Raffle for a wife. 12½
Jack Malcolm's Log. From the French of Alex. Dumas. 25	Solon Grind. 25
Pereval Keene. A novel of the school of Smollet. 25	Heetwood; or the Stain of Birth. 25
By Captain Marryat. 25	History of a Flirt. 25
The Ransomed Bride. By Weld. 25	Scenes and Adventures in Spain. 31
	American in Paris.—From the French of Jules Janin. 2 vols. each. 50

BURGESS, STRINGER & CO.,

222 Broadway, cor. Ann street

OFFICIAL.

A LIST AND DESCRIPTION OF DESERTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

[PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THIS PAPER, BY ORDER OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE U. S. ARMY.]

No.	NAME.	REGIMENT AND COMPANY.	AGE.	EYES.	HAIR.	COMPLEXION.	HEIGHT.	WHERE BORN.	OCCUPATION.	DATE AND PLACE OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE AND PLACE OF DESERTION.	REMARKS.
128	John Powers	2d Inf.	41	brown	dark	fair	5 04	Antrim, Ireland	laborer	Sept. 17, 1844, Plattsburg, N. Y.	May 31, 1846, Plattsburg, N. Y.	
129	Patrick McKean	Recruit	31	blue	sandy	fair	5 07	Sligo, Ireland	laborer	June 1, 1846, Boston, Mass.	June 8, 1846, Boston, Mass.	
130	James M. Boorman	1st Drag.	33	hazel	dark	light	5 02	Knox Co. Penn.	saddler	" 3, 1844, Ft. Atkinson, I. T.	April 23, 1846, Fort Atkinson, I. T.	
131	George W. Barrett	1st Drag.	33	blue	brown	reddy	5 10	Philadelphia, Pa.	teamster	" 8, 1846, St. Louis, Mo.	" 23, " "	
132	John A. Smyth	Recruit	33	dark	brown	fair	5 06	Ireland	mechanic	May 14, 1846, New York	May 20, " Fort Columbus	Was enlisted for 2d Dragoons.
133	Thomas Gray	"	34	blue	brown	fair	5 08	Ireland	baker	" 21, " "	June 6, " "	Was enlisted for 2d Dragoons.
134	Charles Kraft	"	34	hazel	brown	reddy	5 08	Germany	farmer	" 23, " "	June 6, " "	Was enlisted for 2d Dragoons.
135	Samuel Anderson	"	34	gray	brown	fair	5 07	New Jersey	machinist	April 24, " "	June 6, " "	
136	Samuel Harrison	Rec't 2d Inf.	31	gray	light	light	5 04	Sparta, N. Y.	farmer	May 23, 1846, Buffalo, N. Y.	May 23, 1846, Buffalo, N. Y.	
137	Joseph May	"	31	gray	brown	fair	5 04	Tyroses co., Ireland	boatman	May 19, " "	May 22, " "	
138	William May	Recruit	31	hazel	brown	fair	5 07	Herkimer co., N. Y.	farmer	June 2, " Utica, N. Y.	June 6, " Utica, N. Y.	
139	William May	"	31	hazel	brown	dark	5 07	Cincinnati, Ohio	laborer	May 16, " Newport, Ky.	June 5, " Newport, Ky.	
140	William J. Sherry, Jr.	"	32	gray	sandy	fair	5 07	Plymouth, N. H.	farmer	April 23, " Boston, Mass.	June 9, " Fort Columbus	Enlisted for general service
141	Thomas A. Shaw	"	35	blue	brown	fair	5 05	Tolland, Ct.	shoemaker	May 8, " New York	June 9, " "	do do
142	Wm. J. Goy	"	31	chest	brown	dark	5 05	St. Albans, Vt.	laborer	May 11, " Syracuse, N. Y.	June 11, " "	do do
143	Charles Frederick	"	31	black	light	fair	5 05	St. Lawrence, N. Y.	laborer	May 7, " "	June 11, " "	do do
144	George Lambek	"	19	blue	brown	light	5 04	Athens, N. Y.	laborer	May 7, " "	June 11, " "	do do
145	John N. Mousens	"	28	blue	brown	dark	5 08	Germany	laborer	May 26, " New York	June 13, " "	Enlisted for 2d Dragoons
146	James Morris	"	27	gray	black	dark	5 08	Ireland	laborer	June 2, " "	June 13, " "	do
147	William Saunders	2d Art.	36	gray	dark	dark	5 05	Morrisville, Pa.	blacksmith	June 12, " Fort Adams	June 14, " Fort Adams	
148	Frederick McNally	Recruit	33	hazel	dark	fair	5 05	Philadelphia, Pa.	weaver	June 1, " Philadelphia, Pa.	June 12, " Philadelphia, Pa.	
149	William Frank	1st Drag.	36	hazel	black	reddy	5 07	Saxon Mining, Germ'y	butcher	Jan. 14, 1846, Fort Atkinson	May 17, 1846, Fort Atkinson	
150	John J. Janssen	"	33	gray	brown	reddy	5 07	Hanover, Germany	farmer	Mar. 24, " "	" 17, " "	
151	John J. Janssen	"	34	gray	brown	reddy	5 07	Hanover, Germany	farmer	Mar. 24, " "	" 17, " "	
152	Patrick John Marks	2d Inf.	34	hazel	light brown	fair	5 04	Ferry Co. Ohio	shoemaker	April 6, " "	" 17, " "	
153	Thomas Burns	Recruit	36	blue	suburn	fair	5 04	Monaghan, Ireland	laborer	May 22, " Detroit, Mich.	June 5, " Detroit, Mich.	
154	David Johnston	2d Inf.	34	gray	light	light	5 04	Stamford, England	laborer	June 8, 1845, Sackett's Harbor	" 5, " Sackett's Harbor	
155	James Brooks	"	34	blue	brown	light	5 07	Leicester, Eng.	laborer	April 29, " "	" 5, " "	
156	Charles J. Brown	1st Drag.	34	blue	suburn	fair	5 06	New York, N. Y.	farmer	Dec. 16, 1844, Louisville, Ky.	May 21, " Fort Leavenworth	
157	Peter Mokenhauht	"	33	hazel	dark	dark	5 09	Germany	laborer	March 3, 1845, St. Louis	" 28, " "	
158	Charles Lacey	"	31	gray	light	light	5 04	Wane Co. New York	farmer	" 16, " "	" 28, " "	
159	Thomas Yendon	"	31	gray	light	light	5 04	England	carpenter	Aug. 24, 1841, Carlisle	June 1, " Carlisle Barracks	
160	Robert Cook	4th Art.	31	gray	light	light	5 04	Cumberland, Pa.	tailor	May 24, 1846, Carlisle Barracks	June 1, " Carlisle Barracks	
161	J. O. Morton	"	31	gray	light	light	5 04	Ferry, Penn.	laborer	Aug. 27, 1846, " "	June 1, " "	
162	Thomas Welch	"	31	gray	light	light	5 04	Ferry, Penn.	laborer	Aug. 27, 1846, " "	June 1, " "	
163	John Papp	"	31	gray	light	light	5 04	New York city	soldier	June 13, 1846, Fort Monroe	" 7, " "	
164	Hugh Kearney	Recruit	32	gray	brown	reddy	5 11	Ireland	drummer	May 28, " Hudson, N. Y.	" 1, " Hudson, N. Y.	
165	Hugh O'Leary	2d Inf.	32	gray	brown	fair	5 04	Galway, Ireland	laborer	Sept. 24, 1845, Plattsburg, N. Y.	" 11, " Plattsburg, N. Y.	
166	Elizabeth A. Simmonds	"	31	black	black	dark	5 04	Jefferson Co. N. Y.	carpenter	Oct. 23, " Oswego, N. Y.	" 12, " Oswego, N. Y.	
167	George B. Hinks	Recruit	33	hazel	brown	dark	5 11	Clark Co. Ohio	printer	May 8, 1846, Newport, Ky.	" 9, " Newport Bks. Ky.	
168	Lawrence Galvin	"	33	blue	black	dark	5 08	Castleton, Ireland	laborer	May 30, " Rochester, N. Y.	" 4, " Rochester, N. Y.	
169	Charles Lange	"	34	blue	black	fair	5 08	Rosstock, Germany	butcher	May 20, " "	" 1, " "	
170	James Brown	Rec't 2d Dr.	31	blue	light	fair	5 07	Poland	shoemaker	June 9, " New York city	" 10, " New York city	
171	William Bruce	7th Inf.	32	blue	brown	fair	5 07	Cork, Ireland	laborer	Sept. 19, 1840, New York	May 3, 1846, Ft. Brown, Texas	Second Desertion.
172	Benjamin Mayor	"	30	blue	brown	dark	5 04	Baden, Germany	tailor	Jan. 3, 1845, New Orleans	" 2, " "	
173	Thomas Riley	"	31	gray	brown	fair	5 06	Cavan Co. Ireland	laborer	Dec. 11, 1846, New Orleans	May 26, " Camp op. Matamoros	
174	Henry Eochman	Recruit	32	gray	dark	light	5 07	Paris, France	painter	June 12, 1846, New York	June 20, 1846, Fort Columbus	Enlisted for 2d Dragoons.
175	John McCall	"	31	blue	sandy	fair	5 10	Ireland	laborer	April 3, 1846, Rochester, N. Y.	" 20, " "	Enlisted for General Service.
176	Martin McNevin	"	31	hazel	brown	fair	5 06	Ireland	blacksmith	April 27, 1846, Boston, Mass.	" 20, " "	do do
177	Barnabas S. Walker	"	31	black	brown	dark	5 08	Union, Maine	laborer	June 9, 1846, " "	" 25, " "	do do
178	George Froodfoot	"	31	gray	dark	dark	5 04	at Sea	laborer	" 3, 1846, Philadelphia, Pa.	" 25, " "	do do
179	George Markley	"	27	gray	brown	reddy	5 04	Delaware, Penn.	shoe	" 10, 1846, " "	" 25, " "	do do
180	Thomas McCutney	"	33	hazel	brown	fair	5 08	Glasgow, Scotland	shoe maker	" 24, 1846, " "	" 25, " Philadelphia, Pa.	do 2d Reg't Arty.
181	Philander Hurd	"	31	gray	brown	reddy	5 04	Greenfield, N. Y.	boatman	" 19, 1846, Albany, N. Y.	" 29, " Albany, N. Y.	
182	Samuel McKee	6th Inf.	32	hazel	brown	fair	5 08	Ohio, Virginia	blacksmith	Oct. 21, 1846, Pittsburg	May 16, " Fort Smith, Ark.	Second Desertion.
183	Graham Thomas	"	32	blue	light	fair	5 05	Ireland	laborer	Dec. 11, 1846, Newport, Ky.	April 7, " "	
184	Thomas Warner	"	32	hazel	dark	dark	5 04	South Carolina	tailor	April 21, 1846, Fort Smith, Ark.	May 19, " "	
185	John Caine	"	31	hazel	brown	fair	5 04	Tennessee	farmer	Dec. 4, 1845, Newport, Ky.	" 14, " "	
186	Robert Lishman	"	31	hazel	black	dark	5 07	Berkshire, Mass.	laborer	Oct. 27, 1845, Pittsburg	" 24, " "	

\$30 REWARD.

A reward of THIRTY DOLLARS will be paid to any person who shall apprehend and deliver a deserter to an officer of the army at any Military Post or Recruiting Station.

CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC RINGS AND MAGNETIC FLUID.

THIS remarkable discovery comprises an entirely safe and novel application of the mysterious power of Galvanism, as a remedial agent. The GALVANIC RINGS in connection with the MAGNETIC FLUID, have been used with entire success in all cases of RHEUMATISM, acute or chronic, applying to the head, face or limbs; Gout, Tic Doloréux, Toothache, Bronchitis, Vertigo, nervous or sick Headache, Indigestion, Paralysis, Palsy, Epilepsy, Fits, Cramp, palpitation of the Heart, Apoplexy, stiffness of Joints, Spinal complaints, Lumbago, Neuralgia, nervous Tremors, dizziness of the Head, pains in the Chest and Side, general Debility, deficiency of nervous and physical energy, and all nervous disorders. In cases of Dyspepsia, which is simply a nervous derangement of the digestive organs, they have been found equally successful. The Rings are of different prices, being made of all sizes, and of various ornamental patterns, and can be worn by the most delicate female without the slightest inconvenience.

THE GALVANIC BELTS, BANDS, BRACKETS, &c. &c.

Are modifications of the invention, and are recommended in more chronic cases of disease, where the Rings do not possess sufficient intensity of power. They are adapted to the waist, arms, wrists, ankles, chest, or any part of the body with perfect ease. Any Galvanic power that is required may thus be obtained, and no complaint which the mysterious agent of Galvanism can effect, will fail to be permanently relieved.

CHRISTIE'S MAGNETIC FLUID

is used in connection with the Rings and their modifications. This composition has been pronounced by the French Chemists, to be one of the most valuable discoveries of modern science. It is believed to possess the remarkable power of rendering the nerves sensitive to Galvanic action, by this means causing a concentration of the influence at the seat of disease, and thus giving relief and permanent relief.

CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.

The following are Dr. CHRISTIE'S exclusive Agents in the within-named cities. All articles obtained from other persons in these places are worthless counterfeits.
New York, D. C. MORRISHEAD, 134 Fulton Street;
Albany, J. N. CUTLER, 44 State Street; Boston, Mrs. E. KIDDER, 100 Court Street; Philadelphia, E. F. BRYANT & Co., 68 South Fourth Street; Baltimore, SMITH & HANCOCK, 108 Baltimore Street, and corner of Charles and Pratt Streets; Washington, O. FISH & Co., Brown's Hotel; Richmond, DUVAL & PUGBELL; Lowell, KIDDER & WALKER, cor. of Merimack and John Streets; Worcester, M. B. GREEN & Co.
17 ly

DEALERS AND COUNTRY DEALERS can be supplied with Seditis and Soda Powders, Inks, blue and black—Hair Oil, Bear's and Macassar—Essences, Perfumery, India Inks, &c., at No. 29 Centre street, (next door to "National Police Gazette Office") of a superior kind, and at liberal prices. m21 ly

DR. IVANS & HART

A GREAT TRIUMPH

IN medicine has been achieved by DR. IVANS & HART in the cure of Epileptic Fits, (or falling sickness) convulsions, &c. Physicians of every age have pronounced this disease incurable. The proprietors of the Vegetable Extract, however, feel no delicacy in saying that it can be cured. They would, therefore, respectfully invite physicians and all others who are interested, to examine the testimony which is here offered. If it is deception, let it be exposed, but if it is true, then in the name of humanity, no longer let it be said that Epilepsy is incurable. Please call on or address (post paid) the following persons:

William H. Parsells, afflicted 23 years, 73 Norfolk street, N. Y.; Jacob Petty, 5 years, 174 Delancy street, N. Y.; the daughter of Oliver C. Denslow, Esq., 9 years, Yonkers, N. Y.; the son of D. Randall, Esq., 6 years, 94 East Broadway, N. Y.; Mr. Bennett, 9 years, 171 Grand street, N. Y.; James Ellsworth, 7 years, 12 Dover street, N. Y.; Joseph McDugal, 8 years, East Brooklyn, L. I.; Jas. Smith, 12 years, 136 Suffolk street, N. Y.; Henry W. Smith, son of Henry J. Smith, 5 years, N. Y. Custom House.

For additional testimony, see pamphlets which may be had gratuitously at our office.

N. B. Prices per box with full directions, \$3, \$17 and \$24. Single bottles with necessary medicines \$2.

DR. IVANS & HART, Proprietors,
Principal office, 164 Grand street.

AGENTS.—I. N. Parker, 38 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.; A. Skiddy, 250 Race street, Philadelphia; R. Van Buskirk, 292 Broad street, Newark, N. J.; J. H. Higgins, 127 Chapel street, New Haven, Ct.; B. W. Bull, Hartford Ct.; Ludlow & Co.; Staten Island; Barlow & Peck, Fraustville, N. Y.

Bloomington Tea Gardens.

C. G. GRIFFIN, of the "Brown Jug" Hudson street, begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the above house lately in the occupation of Mr. Jno. Reed.

C. G. Griffin has spared no expense in altering and rendering the premises worthy of the patronage of his numerous friends. The Bar, under the able and gentlemanly management of E. H. Kimbark, will be plentifully supplied with the choicest quality of Wines, Liquors, &c. Nothing will be wanting on his part to add to the comfort of those favoring him with a call. The Garden, the chief and principal attraction during summer, has undergone a complete alteration under the able superintendence of Mr. Sheldrick, surpassing anything of the kind on the island.

Parties desirous of enjoying its walks, and inhaling the pure and invigorating air, will do well to spend a short time in its secluded bowers.

Moore's line of stages leave the City Hall every 40 minutes, and a continuation from the Knickerbocker line every 10 minutes—on Sundays, from Canal street, every 40 minutes, calling at the Brown Jug in Hudson street.

N. B. Pasture for horses by the week or month. m3

DR. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

This Sarsaparilla is six times cheaper, being put up in quart bottles, and is warranted superior to any in the market. The following certificates will give some idea of its value—

It invariably cures indigestion and dyspepsia, general and nervous debility, the liver complaint, inflammation in the kidneys, and all those obstructions which females are liable to.

DYSPEPSIA—DYSPEPSIA—DYSPEPSIA—The following testimony must convince every intelligent man that the dyspepsia is easily cured. We have hundreds of others of the same character.

BANK DEPARTMENT, Albany, May 10, 1844.

Dr. Townsend—Sir, I have been afflicted several years with dyspepsia in its worst forms, attended with soreness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a general aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks, (what I could eat), I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies, but they had but little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with little confidence; but after using nearly two bottles, I find my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; and would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been. Yours, &c.

W. W. VAN ZANDT.

Dr. Townsend—Sir, I have been distressed with the dyspepsia for several years, which originated whilst residing in the West, from having my constitution impaired by the western fever, and probably by taking injudicious quantities of medicine. My appetite was very poor, and my food did not properly digest—occasioning weakness and general debility throughout my whole system. I tried a great number of medicines to remedy it, among others, both Sarsaparilla and Bristol's Sarsaparilla, but they all failed to effect a cure. Knowing of some cases where your Sarsaparilla had been very beneficial, I resolved to try a bottle, and deriving benefit therefrom, I continued until I had taken half a dozen bottles, and I am happy to inform you that my health is now restored.

To those afflicted similarly to myself, I would cheerfully recommend your Extract of Sarsaparilla.

Yours,

H. D. CURRAN,

Coal Agent, 194 Market-st.

SCROFULA, CANCERS, ERYSIPELAS, ULCERS. We would now call attention to the following cases of different character, which we believe will convince the most sceptical of the superior virtues of the Extract—

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir, It is with great pleasure and gratitude that I find myself able to announce to you that the tumor, (which was called a cancer,) I had on my face, is entirely well. You remember when I

commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, it was very bad, and that my blood was very much out of order, and system inflamed. After using a bottle or two, my countenance regained its natural color, but I had little faith that it could cure the tumor; but your confidence was so great, I was induced to continue using it, and I am glad that I took your advice. This cancer has been growing on my face for some years. Two years since, professor Marsh of the Albany Medical College, operated on it two or three times, and laid it open to the jaw bone, but it did not stop. I consulted numbers of medical men, and tried a great many remedies, but failed to effect a cure; indeed, I was told by physicians of high standing that there was no cure for it—but your pleasant medicine, through the kindness of a kind Providence, has effected one, for which I am very thankful, and hope this statement will induce others to avail themselves of your remedy, believing, if they give it a proper trial, they must be benefited by it.

JOHN MCGOWN.

Albany, February 7th, 1845.

I am acquainted with Mr. McGown, and know that for several years he had a very bad face. From the character of the gentleman, I have every reason to believe the above statement to be true.

STEPHEN WILKINS,

Pastor South pearl street Baptist Church.

Dr. Townsend—Dear sir, feeling thankful for the immense benefit I have derived from using your Sarsaparilla, I am willing that you should make my case known to the public. About two years ago I was taken with a breaking out of bad ulcers and filthy sores, which covered the most part of my body—my legs were one complete mass of corruption, it got into my eyes and ears, and made me nearly blind and deaf. Several physicians gave me up as incurable. I read one of your advertisements and purchased two bottles of your Sarsaparilla. This is not four weeks ago, and incredible as it may appear, my ulcers and sores have disappeared—my eyes are well, and I can hear as usual. What I have written conveys but faint idea of my troubles and loathsome situation, for I could scarce sleep, and what I ate I almost invariably vomited up. If any do not believe this, let them call on me and satisfy themselves. I have many scars about me. I was likewise reduced to almost a skeleton and am now fast regaining my health.

CHARLES EDWARDS,

New York, Aug. 2. 129 Washington st.

The astonishing cures that this medicine has performed in cases of chronic Rheumatism, are indeed wonderful.

Dr. Townsend—I was attacked with a distressing pain in my hip joint, so bad that I could not walk without crutches; and much of the time I was obliged to keep my bed. I tried several remedies, but they did not relieve me. I then called on one of our first physicians—he did not help me. I heard of your Sarsaparilla, and obtained a bottle, and in a few days entirely cured me, and I am as well now as ever.

ASHBELL WALKER,

22 Daniel-st.

Principal Depots, 126 Fulton st. N. Y., 106 South Pearl st. Albany, and by Druggists generally. 17